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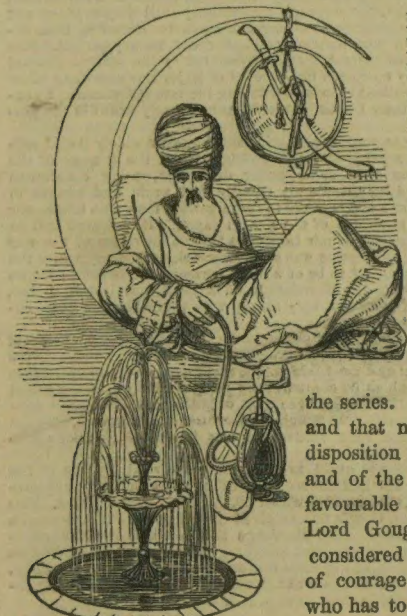
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE VICTORIES IN THE PUNJAB.

HILLIANWALLAH has been avenged. Both Houses of Parliament, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, have voted their unanimous thanks to Lord Gough and his brave companions in arms, for their victories in the Punjab, of which that at Goojerat is only the most splendid because it is the completion of

the series. There was at one time, and that not very far distant, a disposition in a portion of the press and of the public to take an unfavourable view of the talents of Lord Gough. His bravery was considered rashness, or that kind of courage admirable in a man who has to obey, but mischievous



in him who has to give orders. If praised at all, it only received homage at the expense of his skill. It must be confessed, even now, in the hour of victory, that there was some occasion for this mistrust. The slightest real defeat of our arms, or even a victory which had the appearance of defeat, was a diminution of our moral power over the population of India. In the faith of our invincibility, almost as much as in the physical force at our command, lay the source of our power. Lord Gough, we are certain, has generosity enough to forgive his countrymen for their temporary alarm, and for the severe criticism of his operations with which it was accompanied, and good sense enough to know that, under all the circumstances, it was not unnatural. The tide has now turned; to unwilling dispraise has succeeded the willing and enthusiastic applause of the nation. His crowning success at Goojerat has been splendid enough to wipe out the recollection of the high price at which the previous victory of Chillianwallah was purchased, though not perhaps to make the country forget that there was good fortune as well as good management in the result; and that General Whish, by his rapid march from Mooltan to the Jhelum, was a special interposition which he could scarcely have calculated upon.

After fifty-four years of active service, Lord Gough retires from command, amid acclamations as loud as they are universal; at a period, too, when there is no further work to be done, except that of turning to account, for the prevention of future wars, the victory consummated by his courage, and by that of the brave officers and army by whom he was supported. Lord Gough, as the country was reminded by Sir Robert Peel, has now received the thanks of Parliament five times for his brilliant services: first in China, and during the later period of his life, at the decisive battles of Ferozeshah, Sohraon, and Goojerat. And we learn from the statement of Sir James Weir Hogg, that the veteran, in the course of his long and brilliant career, has fought fifteen pitched battles, and that every one has been a victory. To such a career, the total defeat of the Sikh force at Goojerat is an appropriate termination. By that battle a great and costly war has been brought to an end. Our moral as well as physical supremacy has been vindicated. The ambitious, able, and restless enemies of our power have been taught, in the school of a sanguinary experience, that neither treachery nor force can prevail against us. Their pride has been humbled, their self-confidence abated, their means of offensive operations against us effectually crippled, and our future intercourse with them placed upon a footing which will secure us for a long time, if not in perpetuity, against any renewal of the treacherous hostility which has been so effectually punished.

The Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse in the House of Commons, in introducing the vote of thanks to Lord Gough and the general officers under his command, as well as to the whole British and native army engaged in these operations, recapitulated the history of this last attempt of the Sikh nation to overthrow our power. But it was left to the Duke of Wellington to give the most succinct account of the war. The illustrious Duke, who spoke with great energy and earnestness, traced it from its origin, in the dishonour, perfidy, and faithlessness of the servants and officers of the native Government of Lahore, through all the complications of its incidents, to its termination at Goojerat. His Grace showed that the Governor-General, under the treaty, which succeeded the victories of Ferozeshah and

Sobraon, was guardian of the infant Maharajah of the Punjab, and, in that character, was bound to control the acts of the Government, and to assist in carrying on its operations. He showed that all the servants of that Government betrayed their trust; that the first open offender was Dewan Moolraj, the Governor of Mooltan, who not only refused to obey an order by which he was superseded in command, but caused the murder of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, the two gentlemen sent by the British resident to superintend the delivery of the fortress to the officers appointed by the Maharajah to succeed him. The consequences of this act of rebellion were the revolt of the whole country in the neighbourhood of Mooltan, and of three fortresses in succession, and the desertion of Shere Singh, an ally always suspected by the British, with whom he served, and who ultimately proved to be the very soul of the attempted revolution. With great clearness and precision, the noble Duke traced one event to another, and bestowed the high reward of his approval upon the whole of the operations. There can be no doubt that approbation so complete and so cordial, from such an authority as the Duke of Wellington, will more

than make amends to Lord Gough for the adverse criticism to which he was once subjected; and that on the parts of Generals Thackwell, Whish, Gilbert, and the other leaders, as well as on that of Major Edwardes, and the other young officers who shared the glory and the dangers of the war, it will long be treasured as a reward only second in value to the unanimous thanks of Parliament, and enhancing even that by its spontaneity and completeness.

On occasions when all have deserved well it is commonly considered invidious to make selections; but, though the selection was not made in Parliament, the country cannot help remembering how much is due to Major Edwardes and to General Whish. The first-mentioned, alone, and without authority, made head against Moolraj, until the real character of the revolt was known at Lahore and at Calcutta, and until the arrival of reinforcements. General Whish, after the capture of Mooltan—of itself an achievement quite brilliant enough to make him famous—marched from that fortress to the Jhelum, a distance of 238 miles, in 17 days. The march was generally considered a 21 days' business, but it was accomplished in the shorter period, without a day's halt, over a country



GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. LORD GOUGH, K.G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES IN INDIA.

This veteran soldier (who has just been honoured with the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his recent brilliant services in India), was born November 3, 1779; and is the fourth son of George Gough, Esq., of Woodstown, county Limerick, and Letitia, daughter of the late Thomas Bunbury, Esq., of Lisneval and Moyle, county Carlow. Lord Gough entered the army as Ensign, August 7, 1794, the same year with Sir Charles Napier; and his Lordship is but seven years the junior of the Duke of Wellington, who has been nearly sixty-two years in commission.

Lord Gough's other commissions bear date as follows:—Lieutenant, 11th October, 1794; Captain, 25th June, 1803; Major, 8th August, 1805; Lieutenant-Colonel, 29th July, 1809; Colonel, 12th August, 1819; Major-General, 22d July, 1830; Lieutenant-General, 23d November, 1841.

Lord Gough served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, 1795. He served afterwards in the West Indies, including the attack on Porto Rico, the brigand war in St. Lucia, and capture of Surinam. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1809, and commanded the 87th at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, and Nivelle, for which engagements he has received a Cross. He also commanded this regiment at the sieges of Cadiz and Tarrifa, where he was wounded in the head. At the battle of Talavera, his horse was shot under him; and he himself was severely wounded afterwards in the side by a shell; for his conduct in this action, the Duke of Wellington sub-

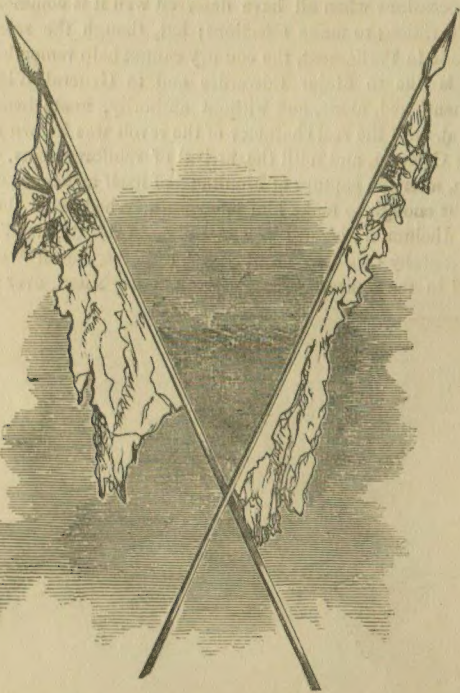
sequently recommended that his Lieutenant-Colonelcy should be ante-dated to the date of his despatch, thus making him the first officer who ever received Brevet rank for services performed in the field at the head of a regiment. At Barossa, his regiment captured the eagle of the 8th French Regiment, and at Vittoria they captured the *édifion* of Marshal Jourdan. At Nivelle, he was again severely wounded. He commanded the land force at Canton (for which he was made a G.C.B.), and during nearly the whole of the operations in China—for which service he was made a Baronet. On the 29th December, 1843, with the right wing of the army of Gwalior, he defeated a Mahratta force at Maharaipore, and captured 56 guns, &c. In 1845 and 1846, the army under his personal command defeated the Sikh army at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sohraon; for which services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was raised to the Peerage. Lord Gough is Colonel of his old and gallant regiment, the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. His Lordship has held the office of Commander-in-Chief in India for six years, having been appointed the 15th March, 1843.

Lord Gough married, in 1807, Frances-Maria, daughter of the late General Edward Stephens, Governor of Plymouth, and has issue one son and four daughters.

The accompanying Portrait is copied (by permission) from a print published by Messrs. Graves and Co., Pall Mall, and bearing the following *fac simile* of Lord Gough's handwriting:—"A Portrait taken of me by a Chinese.—H. Gough."

where there are no roads. By means of this extra speed, the gallant General and his division arrived at the banks of the Jhelum at the very moment when he was wanted, and just in time to stop the advance of Shere Singh upon the capital of the Punjab. Had the Sikh leader accomplished this object, the war might, at this moment, have been raging; and Sir Charles Napier might have been left to complete the work of Lord Gough. These things are not lost sight of even in the blaze of splendour that surrounds the battle of Goojerat. To use the words of Sir Robert Peel, "great exploits have been performed, not only by veterans injured to the service, but by young men assuming great responsibilities and giving examples worthy of the name of Englishmen. When such things are done by the aged, and such examples are set by the young, we need never despair of the security of our empire in India."

But, after the victory, the great question remains how shall it be turned to account for the good government of the Punjab and the security of our own frontier? The annexation or non-annexation of the Punjab is the great question to be decided. Opinions, we know, differ both upon the policy and upon the necessity of any extension of our already unwieldy empire in the East. But if we shall hereafter annex the Punjab, as Sir Charles Napier and many other high authorities are of opinion that we must, the greatest enemies of our power will not be able to say with truth that we sought any such extension of our empire. We desired no increase of territory. We would have been contented with the line of the Sutlej for our boundary. We had no wish to extend it to the Indus. If we are forced to do so, it will not be any ambition of conquest on the part of Great Britain, but the paramount necessity of peace in the country of the five rivers, that will compel us to absorb that district, as the only means of preserving our power against such treacherous attacks as those which had their terminations at Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon at one time, and at Chillianwallah and Goojerat at another. The new Commander-in-Chief, having no fighting before him, will be enabled to devote his whole attention on his arrival at Lahore to the all-important question of "What is to be done with the Punjab?" His opinion before the victory was in favour of its annexation, as the only possible alternative. It is not likely that the utter defeat of the Sikh leaders, and the present annihilation of their resources, will induce him to change his opinion. On the contrary, these events are likely to strengthen it.



CHINESE STANDARDS CAPTURED BY LORD GOUGH.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH.—Captain the Hon. M. F. F. Berkeley, Captain Milne (Lords of the Admiralty), and Captain Sir Baldwin Walker (surveyor of the navy), attended by Isaac Watts, Esq. (assistant ditto), proceeded from town to Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, to the steam (screw) vessels, fitting and refitting at that port, as stated in our naval report of that day. It is understood that the board found fault with the circumstances of the *Argonaut*, which did not admit of the proper working of the guns in the bow ports; and also condemned the screw-shaft as defective, ordering a new one! They also ordered the armaments of the *Reynard* and *Plumper*, screw-schooners, to be altered. Their broadside 32-pounder guns, of 25 cwt. each, are to be changed for 22-pounder carronades, and the long 56-pounder pivot gun aft is to be landed.

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Chichester, is appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, vice H. Ward Esq., who goes as High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, vice Lord Seaton, coming home.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SIR THOMAS BOURCHIER, K.C.B.—We regret to state that Captain Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B., Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, died at his official residence on Thursday morning, at three o'clock. He was a gallant and highly distinguished officer, and had seen a great deal of service. His health and constitution were broken at China during the war, in which he commanded the *Blonde* frigate. He married a daughter of Admiral Sir E. Codrington, and was 58 years of age.

THE NORTH POLAR DISCOVERY SHIPS.—The *North Star*, 26-gun frigate, fitted as a store-ship under the command of Mr. Saunders, master, R.N., in the Thames, to carry provisions to the expedition under Sir James Ross, will be towed to the edge of the ice by her Majesty's steam-sloop *Stromboli*.

THE CAPT. OF GOOD HOPE SQUADRON.—The *Southampton*, 50, flag of Rear-Admiral B. Reynolds, C.B., with the *Geyser* and *Dee* steam-vessels, were in St. Simon's Bay, on the 20th of February. The *Brilliant*, 26, Captain R. B. Watson, C.B., sailed from St. Simon's Bay for the Mozambique Channel on the 10th of February. The *Orestes*, 14, Commander Hawker, had not arrived from England.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—A shocking accident occurred on Tuesday at the contract works of Mr. Bramble, in this dockyard. Some of Mr. Bramble's men were employed in clearing a schooner of some heavy stones, weighing seven tons each, in executing which they used, instead of a crane, what is called a traveller, which is a strong scaffolding of wood, having a tramway on its upper surface, on which works a moveable gin or crab for hoisting. The outer part of this scaffolding projects over the jetty, but, in the present case, not sufficiently to plumb the stone in the vessel's hold. The strain was consequently much greater than it would otherwise have been, and it resulted in the detaching the crab from its fastenings, and precipitating it with the labourers on it over the scaffolding into the vessel below. Of the men who were on it, five were more or less injured. One (Wellington) had one of his legs amputated the same night, but is so seriously injured otherwise that he is not expected to live; another (Hatch, sen.) has his ribs broken; Hatch, jun., son of the former, both legs broken; Davis and Pierce severely cut about the head; Sulloway, who has escaped injury, jumped at the moment from the scaffolding into the water. The other sufferers are said to be in a fair way of recovery. The men had been previously warned of the consequences of persisting in the course which has had such a lamentable result.

DANISH CRUISER IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL.—The Danish brig-of-war, *Ornen*, 18 guns, bound to Copenhagen, arrived at Cowes, from St. Thomas's, on the 18th instant, and the commander proceeded to London for instructions from the Danish Minister; and, having returned, the *Ornen* got under weigh on the 21st, and, instead of proceeding to Copenhagen, sailed for the westward, with the view of intercepting and capturing German and Prussian ships in the chops of the Channel homeward bound from foreign ports. Such vessels being, in all probability, ignorant of the resumption of hostilities, will fall an easy prey to the Danish brig. On the appearance of the *Ornen* in Cowes roads on Wednesday (last week), all the German vessels congregated there for shelter hoisted their national flags out of bravado—a measure they would doubtless have hesitated to adopt a few leagues from the coast.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROMAN WORKS OF ART.

Lord BROUGHAM inquired of the Government whether the rumour was true relative to the sale of works of art by the "good for nothing persons" who had seized the reins of power in Rome and Florence? He warned buyers against such fraudulent purchases.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he had had no official information on the subject.

Lord REDESDALE remarked that the Government at Rome was a *de facto* Government, as good as others that had been recognised by us. If speculators should buy those works of art referred to, and bring them to this country, he apprehended that purchasers would be found for them here.

NORTH WALES RAILWAY.

On the motion of Lord BEAUMONT, the petitions of the chairman and secretary of the North Wales Railway were taken into consideration, and the delinquents having been called to the bar, they were reprimanded by the Lord Chancellor, and ordered to be discharged from custody on payment of the usual fees.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The Earl of HARROWBY moved for copies of, or extracts from, all instructions given to her Majesty's Envoys in the River Plate, for their guidance in the intervention of Great Britain for the pacification of affairs in that river. He complained of the failure of all our negotiations, and of the sacrifice of our trade with Monte Video.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that, though compelled to object to the motion, he was disposed to give every possible information relative to the transactions in the Rio de la Plata. Negotiations were pending; they rested essentially on the basis of instructions given to Mr. Hood, and they lately assumed a most promising aspect. If we did not go hand in hand with France in these arrangements, France would have the same object in view as we had. There was no foundation for saying that the Government disapproved of the conduct of Lord Howden with respect to the raising of the blockade of Buenos Ayres. At no time had the trade of this country been so beneficially carried on with that part of the world, under the Government of General Rosas, as it was at this time; and the General had given every assurance of his desire to encourage our commercial relations.

Lord BEAUMONT condemned our negotiations as an error from the beginning, and a gross job in the continuance.

After a few remarks from Lord COLCHESTER, the motion was withdrawn.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Prisoners Removal (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, and the Spirits (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Sir G. GREY stated, in reply to Lord DUNCAN, that a bill to prevent burials in the metropolitan districts was in preparation, but it would require much consideration.

To a question from Mr. HUME, Sir G. GREY stated that Mr. Duffy, of Dublin, was out on bail to appear at the next commission. That was the only answer he could give to the query, if the Government intended to institute a fourth prosecution of Mr. Duffy.

In answer to Sir H. BARRON, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he hoped ere long to be able to lay before the House the intentions of the Government relative to the public assistance they would recommend for the encouragement of arterial drainage and railway construction in Ireland. He should, however, proceed first with the Rate in Aid Bill, which he proposed to go on with on Thursday.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

A great many petitions having been presented against the alteration of the Navigation Laws.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved, without any observation, the third reading of the Navigation Bill.

Mr. HERBES moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months. The right honourable gentleman said that they had arrived at that period of the debate on this measure when it was necessary to examine it on the broad and high principle of national policy, and on that view should the House determine whether to accept or reject it. For himself, he had done with statistical details—they had been ably discussed, and filled several folio volumes of blue books. His reason for not attempting to amend the bill during its progress was, that he believed it to be so framed as to render it impossible, by any change of its details, to render it at all conformable to his opinions. He would not then insist on the necessity of giving a preference to our own mercantile marine, nor contend that in a country like this—the most civilised, most wealthy, most heavily taxed in the world—it was impossible that ships could be built as cheap as in other poorer and less burdensome countries; but he would show the chief grounds on which the Government had rested their measure had, since the discussion begun, entirely given way. That delusion which had for some time been endeavoured to be palmed off, that public opinion in England was favourable to the repeal of the Navigation Laws had entirely vanished. It was now quite evident that the current of the public mind had set strongly against the bill, which was not an attempt to amend, but to abrogate the Navigation Laws. The Government had likewise attempted to persuade the House that we had nothing to surrender. But it was obvious that the Government themselves were convinced that their measure was not an unimportant one. The advocates of the bill likewise insisted that the wishes and opinions of the colonies were in favour of it. But time had proved that this was not the case, and had shown that what the colonies really wanted was not the repeal of the Navigation Laws as an equivalent for that protection which was withdrawn from them, but a return to a protective policy itself. It had been assumed that foreign powers were willing to unite with us in this course; but neither from the continent of Europe nor from America had any tidings arrived to justify that assumption. All the golden promises had in fact vanished into air. In his opinion, the consideration of all these circumstances should induce the Government, if not to abandon, to postpone the bill for the present. The adoption of the measure would alienate masses of the population from the Government, and strengthen the hands of the Manchester demagogues. The right hon. gentleman concluded his speech by imploring the House not, without reason or necessity, to venture on so dangerous an experiment as the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the amendment.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM argued that the votes of gentlemen who represented great commercial and maritime communities were the best tests that the opinion of the commercial interests was favourable to the measure before the House. He proceeded to reply to Mr. Walpole's arguments at some length, denying the conclusions the honourable and learned member had come to on the historical, economical, and national aspect of the question. He (Sir James Graham) contended that the repeal of the Navigation Laws would increase our shipping, would increase the number of our commercial seamen, and, consequently, would maintain our naval supremacy. It would be most difficult to carry further our reciprocity treaties; but the repeal of the Navigation Laws would simplify our arrangements with foreign states, and remove our difficulties. The right hon. gentleman cited a number of interests upon which the Navigation Laws, he said, pressed discouragingly. As to the colonies, he stoutly maintained that they were anxious for their repeal. With regard to Canada, he declared that, unless the House should either repeal the Navigation Laws or go back to its former policy respecting the Corn Laws, the loss of this colony was inevitable. The right hon. gentleman concluded by quoting a passage from a speech lately made by Lord Stanley—in which the noble Lord announced his profound conviction that Parliament would have to retrace its steps, and come back to the sound and rational principle of protection, and taunted those hon. members in that House who condemned the policy of the repeal of the Corn Laws for not at once raising the question boldly, and testing the opinion of the Legislature upon it. For his part he (Sir James Graham) regarded the Navigation Repeal Bill as the capital necessary to crown the great commercial work that had been done by Parliament, without which what had been effected was incomplete. He considered this question as the battle-field on which the great struggle would take place, and he emphatically called on the House to make a great effort to secure the victory.

Mr. T. BABING denied that the colonies had demanded the repeal of the Navigation Laws; or, however the representatives of some of the great commercial towns at home might vote, that the opinion of the commercial interests in England was favourable to it. He believed the real principle of the bill to be the removal of all restrictions from foreigners, and the maintenance of all restrictions on Englishmen. The measure was a rush forward in the dark. They were told that they must go forward, and for that they could not go back. Certainly, Englishmen did not like to retreat. But, if reaction was taking place, it had been produced by national distress. The reaction that was going on was one that might not be felt in that House, that could not be excited by party out of doors; it was a reaction caused by the intolerable suffering of all our national interests. Whatever might be the fate of the bill that night, he trusted, and the country trusted, that means would yet be found to prevent it from becoming the law of the land.

Lord J. RUSSELL adopted Sir J. Graham's defence of the measure. The noble Lord asserted that, economically, all these regulations had been injurious to trade, and that protection of all sorts was repressive to energy and destructive to exertion. Referring to the declaration made by Lord Stanley, and to the cry for protection that was being raised throughout the country, Lord J. Russell called on the House to consider the probable consequences of renewing the duties on articles of food. Masses of the people who were, he said, now contented and quiet, and who silently rejoiced that they were enabled to purchase their food cheaply, would be driven to agitate by a return to protection. Three reasons had enabled us to go through the past year of disorder, and these were—attachment to our institutions, the removal of the grosser abuses of the representation of the people, and the cheapness of provisions. Should this last reason be removed, it would be the signal for fresh agitation.

Mr. DISRAELI thought Sir J. Graham had aptly illustrated this measure when he said that it was the necessary capital to the previous work. But he (Mr. Disraeli) was not inclined to raise a costly capital on an ill-designed column. This measure had been brought forward to realise a theory that had utterly failed, and it had been propped up by assertions that had broken down. The House had been told by a high authority that night, that unless the 5s. protection duty on corn should be restored to Canada, or unless the Navigation Laws should be repealed, that colony would soon cease to belong to the British Crown. It was not likely that any paltry change in the Navigation Laws could compensate the Canadians for the 5s. protective duty taken from them; therefore it was well the people of England should know what, on the authority of Sir J. Graham, they would have to pay for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Disraeli

glanced at the indications given by the nations of the Continent and by America to demonstrate that all the fine promises made to induce the House to pass this measure had all dissolved. The Government had that night happily found a great ally (Sir J. Graham), and they were evidently delighted at getting such a disciple to aid them in their progress. But the public would like to know where they were to progress. Was it progress to paradise or progress to hell? He (Mr. Disraeli) wished to avail himself of the experience of the last three years—it was a magical term—and he could venture to promise Sir J. Graham that he should have ample opportunity for vindicating that policy for which he was responsible. Within the last three years the poor-rates had increased 17 per cent., the capital of England had diminished to the amount of one hundred millions, and the average investments in the savings banks had diminished one-half. Their vote that night would break down that great statistical conspiracy which had trampled on the destinies of this great country.

Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. MOFFATT ineffectually attempted to address the House. Their voices were drowned in cries of "Divide."

The House then divided—
For the third reading of the bill 275
Against it 214
Majority for the third reading —61

The bill was read a third time and passed.
The Indictable Offences (Ireland) Bill, and the Summary Convictions (Ireland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.
Adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the first reading of the Navigation Bill, and gave notice that he would move the second reading on Monday week, when he proposed to have their Lordships summoned and to take the discussion on its principle.

Lord STANLEY acquiesced in this arrangement, and the bill was read a first time.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, the Smoke Prohibition Bill was read a second time.

THANKS TO THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved, in a series of resolutions, distinct votes of thanks to the Governor-General of India, to the Commander-in-Chief, the officers, and men engaged in the late military operations in India. The noble Marquis traced the war in the Punjab from its first breaking out to its successful termination in the victory of Goojerat. The war had, he said, its origin in acts of rebellion and treachery; it had been attended with some anxiety, it had cost us some bloodshed, but it had been closed by a triumph of the most brilliant and complete description. This was the first occasion in which the two most warlike nations in India—the Sikhs and the Afghans—had been united in arms against us; but, thanks to the ability, the courage, the military skill displayed by our officers and army, British and native, these our combined enemies had been entirely dispersed, and nothing was wanting to render our victory perfect. The noble Marquis pointed out the gallant services rendered by the several general officers, and also particularly eulogised the conduct of Major Edwards and other young officers who had signalled themselves during the late operations. He expressed his conviction that their Lordships would unanimously assent to the proposed votes of thanks.

Lord STANLEY seconded the motion, and said that, however widely their Lordships might differ with one another on party politics, when the honour of the country and the glory of our arms came under discussion, party differences would ever be forgotten, and they would all equally feel pride and honour in giving their unanimous tribute of gratitude to those gallant men who fought our battles and maintained the greatness of the British name. He believed that in this instance he could congratulate their Lordships that as the cause of the war was one of the justest, and the success was of the most signal description, so the result of the success seemed likely to be of a most permanent character; for he trusted that by it we had laid the foundation of a long and lasting peace, fraught with the welfare of even that very enemy with whom we had been engaged.

The Duke of WELLINGTON would not object to the Earl of Galloway's proposal at a fitting time, but that was not the occasion to discuss it. The noble Duke proceeded to give a succinct and most interesting narrative of all the operations during the late campaign, which he characterised as one that especially called for their Lordships' approbation. His Grace took occasion to vindicate the conduct of the 14th Light Dragoons, into which he said he had inquired, and the inquiry had satisfied him that their retirement was in consequence of a mistaken order.

Viscount HARDINGE could not avoid avowing his hearty admiration of the conduct of Lord Gough and his gallant companions in arms for their achievements in the late campaign, the result of which he, for one, never doubted. This was the fourth time that Lord Gough had received the thanks of Parliament as a general commanding our troops. Lord Hardinge paid a warm compliment to our artillery, and advised the Government to take good care not to suffer this invaluable arm of our service to be impaired through notions of unwise economy.

After a few remarks from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and the Earl WALDEGRAVE, the votes of thanks were agreed to *nem. con.*

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. HAWES stated, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, that the papers relative to rebellion losses in Canada would be laid on the table in the course of the week.

ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE moved votes of thanks to the Governor-General of India, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the officers, and men, British and native, engaged in the late operations in the Punjab—similar to those moved in the House of Peers.

The Marquess of GRANBY seconded the motion.
Sir R. Peel, Sir James W. Hogg, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Hume, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Grattan, and Colonel Dunne spoke in approval of the motion, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

THE BRAZILS.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON called attention to the state of our relations with the empire of Brazil, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Brazilian Act, 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 122. The hon. member admitted that there were difficulties in the way of a good understanding between this country and Brazil, but considered that those difficulties were attributable not so much to any aversion on the part of Brazil to the abolition of the slave trade as to the fact that this country, in endeavouring to suppress that trade, was violating the rights of an independent state. The treaty entered into some time ago between Great Britain and Brazil was temporary in all its articles except one, and had since expired. The permanent article enacted that the prosecution of the slave trade by Brazil should be deemed and treated as piracy. Upon the meaning of this clause of the treaty the whole question between us and Brazil depended. Brazil insisted that it was only meant that the Government of Brazil would endeavour to get a law passed by the Brazilian Legislature; while, on the other hand, the construction put upon it by Lord Aberdeen was, that Great Britain had the right to treat as pirates all Brazilian subjects taken in the act of carrying on the slave trade, and on this construction he had called on Parliament to legislate. By international law, Brazilian subjects engaged in the slave trade could not be deemed guilty of piracy, and, in treating such parties as pirates, we were extending our criminal jurisdiction over those who were certainly not amenable to it. Our conduct in this matter naturally excited jealousy and irritation in Brazil, and to obviate such a state of things he was induced to make this motion.

Mr. URQUHART seconded the motion.
Sir R. PEEL regretted to see the House inclined to apply to the Slave Trade the general commercial principles. The question of the Slave Trade would, he understood, be brought under regular discussion so soon as the committee then sitting should make its report, and therefore he thought better not then to debate it. With respect to the proposal before the House, he thought it a most extraordinary one. The act of 8th and 9th Vict. was passed by the Lords and Commons unanimously, and without division, yet the House was asked then to repeal it on the ground that it was a manifest violation of international law. Let them (said the right hon. Baronet) repeal the bill as suggested by hon. gentlemen, and he believed by doing so they would substantially proclaim to the world that all their efforts to prevent the Slave Trade and to mitigate its horrors were at an end; and, having done that, his advice to them would be, to determine how they could encourage it.

Mr. W. P. WOOD referred to the peculiar circumstances under which the act in question had passed, and thought it might be reconsidered. At the same time he did not apprehend that any member of that House could believe that England would ever retrace the steps which she had taken in the great cause of humanity, and certainly if he thought such could be the consequence of supporting the present motion he should say nothing in its favour.

Lord PALMERSTON refrained from entering into the general question, and contented himself with expressing his hope that the majority of the House would adhere to those principles to which the honour of the country was pledged.

After speeches from Mr. COBURN and Col. THOMPSON, and some observations from Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. M. GIBSON in reply, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 103—the numbers being 34 to 137.

Mr. WYLD moved for leave to bring in a bill on the subject of Fire Inquests; but an objection being raised by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL on the ground that to make such inquests general over the whole country would make rather an important addition to the county rates, the motion was negatived without a division; and, after the Report of Ways and Means had been received, the House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon, and sat till six o'clock.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the committee of the Bribery at Elections Bill, which had been amended by the Select Committee.

Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair, and hoped that the bill would meet the same fate as its predecessors.

Sir G. GREY appealed to the gallant Colonel not to insist upon dividing on the question of going into committee.

Colonel SIBTHORP consented, and the House went into committee on the bill.

On the first clause, which enacted that a declaration should be taken by members, at the table of the House, that they had not, by themselves or their agents, been directly or indirectly guilty of bribery or corruption, a lengthened

discussion took place, in which a general opinion was given adverse to the clause, and the committee divided:—

For the clause	54
Against it	146
Majority against the clause	92

Sir J. PAKINGTON then moved that the Chairman leave the chair, as he thought it would require time, after the decision of the committee, to amend the bill.

Progress was accordingly reported, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Mr. LOCKE moved the second reading of the Sunday Travelling on Railways Bill, the simple object of which was to compel railway companies to attach a few passenger carriages to mail trains on Sundays, without interfering with the number of trains. The hon. member entered into a variety of details to establish that the rule adopted by some of the Scottish railway companies, of refusing to take passengers under any circumstances on Sundays, was productive of much public inconvenience, was in no way conducive to the proper observance of the Sabbath, and was, in fact, injurious to the education, health, and morals of the people.

Mr. COWAN opposed the motion, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. M'GREGOR seconded the amendment.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, having to balance between the practical inconvenience caused by the closing of some of the railways to passengers in Scotland on Sunday, and the shock that would be given by this measure to the conscientious feelings of a large class of the people of Scotland, came, not without difficulty, to the conclusion of voting against the bill. He gave this opinion, however, in his individual character, and not as the opinion of Government.

Mr. PLUMPTRE opposed the bill.

Mr. Hume, Mr. A. B. Cochrane, Mr. Peto, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Reynolds spoke in support of the bill; Mr. Heald, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Maule, Mr. Cumming Bruce, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Charteris, and Mr. Scott against it.

The House then divided:—

For the second reading	122
Against it	131
Majority against the bill	9

The bill was consequently lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Earl Grey, the New South Wales Land Bill was read a third time.

The Smoke Prohibition Bill passed through Committee.

LEASEHOLD TENURE (IRELAND) BILL.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of this bill. This bill was intended to remedy many evils which existed with regard to leasehold tenure in Ireland, and it would raise the value of landed property in that country. After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. HENLEY, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the Contract Packet Service.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose to move, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. He had stated on a former occasion the nature of the amendments he had intended to introduce himself. What he had now to propose, he proposed on the responsibility of the Government. The first and most important alteration was the introduction of a *maximum* both with regard to the rates upon each separate electoral division and the rates upon all electoral divisions. Its provision, whatever its amount might be, he admitted was contrary to the general principles of the Poor-Law of that country; but it must be remembered that in Ireland the attempt to carry out the principle of the Poor-Law as in this country—that of relieving pauperism by a rate in support of the poor, and by a rate setting to work the able-bodied poor—had been found to be productive of great distress, and great scarcity, and such oppression on the tenant-farmer of the country and the property of the country, as to create great alarm. Such being the case, the Poor-Law Commissioners had considered whether it would not be desirable to propose a maximum rate. That question had been considered by the Government, and it was thought by them that a maximum rate ought to be enforced. What he, therefore, proposed by this bill was, that, supposing there was one electoral division that had incurred expenses to the amount of 7s., and that electoral division could only pay 5s., the other electoral division should pay 2s., in addition to their ordinary rates. He proposed, further, that the Poor-Law Commissioners should have the power of settling and determining the past liabilities of certain electoral divisions, in contemplation of a new division of unions. Upon this part of the subject a report had been made by a commission appointed last year. It was, however, impossible to adopt all the recommendations contained in that report, but he might state generally that he was disposed to adopt the views contained in the report from time to time as the Poor-Law Commissioners should think fit. At the same time he thought the question relating to the workhouses might be disposed of now, and as far as they were concerned he was prepared at once to adopt the opinion of the report, that it would not be safe to make a further division of unions, without accompanying such a measure with a proposal for increasing the number of workhouses. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to introduce a clause, the effect of which he had alluded to on a former occasion, namely, that the owners of land should have power of deducting a portion of the rate on account of his rent charges. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to make an important alteration in the provisions of the Poor-Law, with respect to the reduction which a tenant made in his rent for the purpose of paying the poor-rate. He intended, for the future, that the tenant should have the power of deducting half the rate to which he was liable from the rent. He also proposed to introduce a provision with reference to the improvements which might be made upon the land—viz. that, in order to prevent any disputes and litigation, a valuation should be made of the improvements, and that there should be no increased valuation for a period of seven years.

After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

SALE OF INCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND).

The Solicitor-General moved for leave to bring in a bill further to facilitate the sale of incumbered estates in Ireland. The hon. and learned gentleman explained the object of the act passed last year, and the difficulties that impeded its operation. He admitted that, up to the present time, the act had been wholly ineffectual, though he attributed its failure, in a great degree, to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, and to the fact that the necessary class of purchasers did not exist. But the machinery of the Court of Chancery presented great obstacles to the sale of estates. It was therefore proposed to create a commission to perform the functions heretofore performed by the Court of Chancery, but unfettered by those rules of procedure, and free from those expenses arising from fees, and from that antiquated system that could not be immediately removed from the Court of Chancery. The proposed commission would follow the precedent of the West India Commission, and would consist of three paid commissioners and a secretary. It was proposed that the commission should have power to frame rules for their guidance, to be approved by the Irish Privy Council, and to be submitted to Parliament; but that the commission should not have the power of framing rules by which any fees should be levied on any suitor. The commission should not be a permanent one, and therefore it was proposed in the first instance that it should deal with matters submitted to it for three years. It was proposed to invest the commission with all the powers possessed by the Court of Chancery for calling for title deeds, &c. The commission would not deal with estates, except upon application made either by the owner or the incumbrancer, and they would have the power at once, after a preliminary inquiry, to sell the property in such a manner as they should think fit. Their conveyance of estates should be in a short form, similar to that used in Crown lands, and this conveyance should vest the property in the purchaser, giving him an indefeasible title, and one that would form the root of all future titles. It was the intention of the bill to put purchasers in possession as soon as possible, without the necessity of ejectment, and to give them a certain title. The money paid should be lodged in the Bank of Ireland, in the name of the commissioners, who should distribute it at once amongst those persons entitled to it. The commission would also have power to perfect sales of estates now pending in the Court of Chancery, and to stay proceedings there in respect to such estates. An appeal from the decrees of the commission to a Judicial Committee of the Irish Privy Council, would, under certain regulations, be given. These were the principal objects of the bill he (the Solicitor-General) asked leave of the House to introduce.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Solicitor-General moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable persons, having perpetual and limited interests in lands in Ireland, to make grants in fee, or demises for long terms of years. The hon. and learned gentleman also gave notice that he would, in the course of a few days, bring in another bill to enable equity to grant relief in cases of formal defects in the execution of leases: this latter bill to apply to England as well as to Ireland.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.—Adjourned.

PECULATION EXTRAORDINARY.—NOVEL CAPTURE.—The parties in a chemical manufacture in Glasgow having from time to time missed in an unaccountable manner some of their most valuable compounds, at length suspected that they had been appropriated by one or other of their numerous customers. With the view of detecting the offender, a minute thread, communicating with a hand-bell, was attached to one of the bottles, which it was thought probable would be selected by the unknown thief. Of course the moment the thread was sufficiently tightened the alarm would be given, and it was hoped that by this means a discovery would be made. The result justified the steps which had been taken. On Friday week, a young gentleman, who has been in the habit of making purchases from the manufactory in question, was in the shop. After buying some articles, he was in the act of turning to leave the premises, when the signal bell rang, and pointed him out at once as the guilty party. A criminal officer having been sent for, the bottle which communicated with the bell was found in his pockets, and on further search at his residence a great number of valuable chemical preparations, which have been identified, were also got there. The party is respectably connected.

PAPER MACHE.—Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge have manufactured for the Queen of Spain a superb dressing-case, of their improved paper mache, which was forwarded to Madrid on Thursday. The form is novel, and the Arabesque designs are enriched with mother of pearl; whilst in the centre of the lid is a beautiful allegorical picture. The fittings are of richly chased silver. This beautiful specimen of British art was inspected by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, by whom it was much admired.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood, says the *Sun*, that Mr. Kyan, the discoverer of the means of preserving timber from the destructive influence of the "dry rot," has made application to the Government for participation in the benefits derived from what is commonly called the Royal Bounty Fund—a fund created for distribution among those who may be regarded as having deserved such assistance by their exertions for the public welfare, or by their own individual misfortunes.

The staple industry of Paris is gradually improving. An English house last week made purchases in a Paris establishment of silk lace to such an extent as to raise the price of the article not less than 40 per cent. Another English house made similarly large purchases in ribbon and silk manufactures. The new dock at Gloucester was opened for the admission of vessels last week.

Mrs. Wolfe Tone, the widow of the celebrated United Irishman, lately died at Georgetown, Pennsylvania, in the 80th year of her age.

A coil of gutta percha tubing, 940 feet in length, has just been manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company for a gentleman in Warwickshire, to convey the supply of water from the park reservoirs to his mansion-house.

The Countess of Blessington, accompanied by her nieces, has left London for Paris, where it is her intention to reside in future.

During the last three months thirty large vessels have left Plymouth for the Australian colonies, taking with them 3690 passengers; and within the past week the following ships, bound to Quebec for timber, have also left that port, with upwards of 1053 passengers—the *Cromwell*, *Prince Regent*, *Spermaceti*, *Emperor*, *Dahlia*, and *Dredalus*.

Government free passages are at an end for some time to come, as appears from a circular just issued by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, addressed to the Government agents for emigration in the various districts.

Mr. Commissioner Holroyd has appointed Mr. J. Johnston the younger to the responsible office of messenger to the Court of Bankruptcy, in the room of his father, who for 28 years held that office.

On Friday week, Mr. William Pell, who had for many years held the situation of secretary to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in addition to an office in the Board of Green Cloth, drowned himself in an iron tank sunk in the garden. The tank was only three feet in length, and about eighteen inches in depth, and was filled with water.

The Holyhead mail steamers having regularly reduced the time of transit of the mail bag by the route *via* Holyhead to Dublin, it is contemplated to make those steamers perform all the service of carrying the mails between London and Dublin, and to take off the Liverpool line of mail packets.

C. Macauley, Esq., has received the appointment of Colonial Secretary at the Mauritius. Patrick Augustus Boyle, Esq., is appointed Colonial Surgeon at the Gold Coast.

At the City of Hereford sessions, last week, the Mayor presented the Recorder with a pair of white gloves, in consequence of there not being a single prisoner for trial. A "maiden session" has not occurred there for 17 years.

It appears by the bills of mortality in Paris that the deaths in that city have increased in a progressive proportion since the year 1845. In that year the deaths amounted to 33,704, being one in 45. In 1846, 36,526, or one in 37. In 1847, 39,182, or one in 35. The returns for the year 1848 have not yet been published, but it is believed that the deaths amounted to one in 26.

The list of candidates at the approaching election for the Legislative Assembly of France for eight departments, prepared by the electoral committee of the Rue de Poitiers, contains the names of one prince, twelve marquises, eight counts, six generals, and the remainder viscounts or barons.

A correct plan of the battle of Goojerat, showing the respective positions of the British and Sikh divisions before and after the battle, has just been published by Mr. Wylde, of Charing-cross.

Last Sunday being the first in Easter Term, the Rev. S. R. Cattley, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, preached at St. Paul's Cathedral in the morning; and in the afternoon the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, with the City officers, attended, according to ancient custom, to meet Her Majesty's Judges. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

A luggage train on Thursday afternoon ran into some sheep which had strayed on to the Midland line at Wigston, and killed two or three of them. On the arrival of the train at the next station (Leicester), it was found that by some means a sheep had been forced into the fire-box, and was still alive, although the wool was burnt off its back, its ears from its head, and even holes burnt through the skin. It was immediately killed and put out of its torture.

The committee of the Coventry Freehold Society have effected another purchase of land to the extent of nearly 50 acres, in the vicinity of that city. The estate, which is situated at Stoke, near the residence of T. S. Morris, Esq., has been purchased of the Coventry and Warwickshire Bank for £4400.

A return obtained by Mr. Cocks, M.P., shows the duty paid on bricks in the several Excise collections of England in the year 1848 to have amounted to £448,310, of which £19,386 was paid in the metropolis alone.

At a Court of Compensation, on Saturday, before the Recorder and a special jury of the city of London, £600 were awarded as compensation to the trustees of the Merchant Seamen's Society, for the loss of certain apartments, held on lease from the corporation, on the north side of the Royal Exchange, which was destroyed by fire a few years since. Fourteen years of the lease were unexpired at the time of the fire, and no terms could be agreed upon for granting a fresh lease of rooms in the new edifice.

John Awkright, Esq., of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, has returned ten per cent. to his tenants on rents due in August last. This is in addition to a permanent reduction of twelve per cent. made by the same gentleman a few years ago.

Joseph Martineau, Esq., of Basing Park, in consequence of the deficiency in the produce of the last year's crop, and the unfavourable weather for harvesting it, has signified to his tenants his intention to allow, at his two next half-yearly audits, an abatement of twenty-five per cent. on his rents.

Last week, Mr. Irvine, of Micklelegate, York, tea dealer, left home, there being then in a closet in one of the rooms a cash box, containing between £90 and £100 in gold. On his return in the evening Mr. Irvine found the door of his room fastened, and, on forcing it open, he discovered the cash box had been broken open, and the money gone.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B., at present residing at Malta, has become a Roman Catholic.

It has been ascertained that no less than 14,000 British seamen have deserted the merchant service during the past year, 8000 of whom have left their vessels on the American coasts.

The total number of county parliamentary electors, whose names appeared on the register in Ireland on the 1st of January, 1849, was 34,107. The number entitled to vote for counties within the next six months is 33,842, being a decrease as compared with the number entitled to vote in January, of 288. The number of names on the registries of counties of cities and towns and boroughs amount to 38,109. This number, added to the number of those entitled to vote in counties, shows a parliamentary constituency for the whole of Ireland of only 72,216.

Messrs. Sanford and Owen, of the Phoenix Foundry, Masborough, have recently completed their contract for 600 tons of metal castings for gun carriages. These underwent the most minute ordeal of a Government Inspector, and not one was rejected! a circumstance, we believe, rarely to be met with. These immense castings have been forwarded to Woolwich to be fitted up.

A singularly-grown violet was plucked a few days since near Truro, its stems, instead of being of the usual form, were flattened and winged; its flowers were suspended on a kind of tendril, while one of the flowers appeared, as it were, in a state of transition between a leaf and corolla, and was illustrative of the botanic theory that flowers are but further developed leaves.

No branches of British industry have greater (if so much) cause to complain of the war system at this moment unhappily prevailing in Europe than the alkali manufacturers—the blockade of Sicily depriving them of their supply of brimstone, whilst the blockade of the German rivers and ports precludes the ingress of their manufactures.

A considerable number of vessels belonging to the German ports are lying in the Tyne and the Wear, being deterred from sailing by fear of the Danish cruisers which are hovering about the North Sea. The effects of the hostilities between the Danes and Germans begin to be severely felt in all the ports on the north-east coast.

The Viscount Ebrington, following the example of his father, Earl Fortescue, has enclosed a cheque in a letter of condolence to the Rev. James Shore.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells administered the rite of confirmation last week, at the Abbey Church, Bath, to 494 candidates—352 females and 142 males.

The Rev. William O'Donnell, P.P. of Clonmurry, in the diocese of Derry, lately received a war medal from the Horse Guards. He was formerly an officer in the 20th regiment, having served in the army from 1809 to 1817, and afterwards entered into holy orders as a Catholic priest.

A petition to Parliament in favour of the reform movement, namely, for retrenchment and direct taxation, is being got up in Liverpool, and has already been signed by great numbers.

On Monday afternoon about three o'clock, a convict named Strudwick, under sentence of transportation, contrived to effect his escape from Newgate by climbing over the wall of the court-yard and descending into the street, by passing through the house of Mr. Macdonald, No. 7, Newgate-street.

A petition, signed by 520 tradesmen and manufacturers of Paris, has been presented to the National Assembly of France, praying that troops may be sent to Monte Video to protect French interests.

Colonel Frapelli, Envoy Extraordinary from the Roman Republic to the Government of the French Republic, has protested against the occupation of any portion of the territory of the Roman Republic by the French troops.

About 200 young Irish females leave Plymouth this week for Australia. They are a fine set of young women, and will be a valuable addition to the colony of Port Phillip, where females are much wanted. They are sent out by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in the *New Liverpool*, 587 tons burden, Captain Richardson.

M. Eugene Raspail, representative of the people, has been sentenced by default, by the Court of Correctional Police, Paris, to two years' imprisonment, and 1000 francs fine, for striking his colleague, M. Point.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CHARLES JOSEPH, 3RD VISCOUNT MONCK.



This Nobleman, who succeeded to the Peerage at the decease of his elder brother, the late Earl of Rathdowne, on the 20th of last September, died a few days since at his residence in Dublin, after a long and painful illness. At the period of his demise he was in the 58th year of his age. Early in life his Lordship, who held a military commission, fought with distinguished bravery throughout the whole of the Peninsular campaigns, and received, in consequence, many of the war medals and clasps recently bestowed on the officers who had survived those glorious services.

The Viscount married, 29th November, 1817, Bridget, daughter of the late John Willington, Esq., of Killoskeane, county Tipperary, and by her (who died 22d of January, 1843) had a large family, the eldest son of which, Charles Stanley (who now succeeds to the title), contested at the last election the representation of his native county of Wicklow. He is married to his cousin, Lady Elizabeth Louisa Mary Monck, fourth daughter of the Earl of Rathdowne. The Moncks of Ireland claim descent from a branch of the Devonshire house, so illustrious by the achievements of the famous General Monck, Duke of Albemarle.

THE LADY CARINGTON.



CHARLOTTE, third daughter of John Hudson, Esq., of Bessingby, county York, was born 1st May, 1770, and married, in 1787, the Rev. Walter Trevelyan, Rector of Henbury, near Bristol, brother of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, by whom she had issue ten children, five sons and five daughters. She subsequently married, 19th January, 1836, Robert Lord Carington, born 2nd February, 1752, his Lordship being then in his 85th year.

THOMAS STARKIE, ESQ., Q.C.

THOMAS STARKIE, a distinguished scholar of the University of Cambridge, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 23d May, 1810, and practised on the Northern Circuit. His profound learning and untiring industry soon led him into very large business, and he also became eminent as a conductor of a series of law reports. Fame and fortune attended him through all his career as a junior, but his success was far less marked after taking a silk gown. Those essential elements of a leader, eloquence and display, were not the main attributes of Mr. Starkie; his forte was solid erudition, which, combined with slow but steady labour, enabled him to produce those sterling works which are of essential utility to the lawyer.

Mr. Starkie was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Starkie, Fellow of St. John's College, and sometime Vicar of Blackburn, Lancashire. He descended from the Twiston branch of the ancient family of Starkie of Huntroyd. The learned gentleman married Lucy, daughter of the able and accomplished county historian, the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, of the Holme, and had issue two sons, both deceased, and two surviving daughters, viz. Lucy Anne, wife of Alfred Power, Esq., and Katherine Blanche, wife of the Rev. Lowry Guthrie, Rector of Cranley.

Mr. Starkie became Downing Professor of Cambridge, and was at one time looked upon as about to be elevated to the judicial bench. Some political move at the time prevented his promotion, though no one had stronger claims to wear the ermine. His health being latterly delicate, he partially gave up the more conspicuous duties of his profession. On the appointment, however, of the County Court Judges, he was nominated to preside over the Court at Islington. Mr. Starkie's principal works, besides the Reports alluded to, were "A Treatise on the Law of Slander," "A Treatise on Criminal Pleading," and a very able and popular digest of the Law of Evidence.

In private life, Mr. Starkie was greatly esteemed. He was a man of the highest honour, and of much amiability of disposition; and his death will be deeply and sincerely regretted by the profession, and by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Starkie died at Cambridge, on the 15th instant.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

The difficulty created by the refusal of the King to accept, except on certain conditions, the Imperial Crown of the proposed German Federal Empire, which was offered to him by the deputation from the Frankfort National Assembly, has become more entangled and remote from solution by the course taken by the Legislative Chamber in Berlin. The case at present stands thus: The Prussian Cabinet protests that it will not recognise the Frankfort constitution as it now stands; whilst the Chamber as peremptorily declares that constitution to be legally voted, and only susceptible of modification through the future assent of the future legislative German representation. The one demands modification as the preliminary; the other repudiates all modification, unless it be subsequent.

The matter was brought to this dead lock on the 21st, when M. Rodbertus' motion on the recognition of the German constitution was discussed. The report of the committee to which the motion had been referred recommended its acceptance by the Chamber. Count Brandenburg, in the name of the Ministry, strongly opposed the resolution, alleging that the alteration made in the constitution in the second reading at Frankfort rendered it impossible for Prussia to accept it unconditionally, though he acknowledged the efforts made to procure a modification of the present form of the constitution, in concord with the other powers, had failed.

On the division, the third paragraph of the resolution of M. Rodbertus, pledging the Chamber to the unconditional recognition of the constitution, was carried by 179 to 159.

Up to the present time, twenty-eight princely houses and free towns have given their unreserved adhesion to the Frankfort constitution; but the kingly houses continue to hold out.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The accounts from the seat of war are very justly characterised as "doubtful and contradictory," the first intelligence respecting any event being invariably not to be relied on.

The principal theatre of operations at present is the vicinity of Pesth (the Hungarian capital) and the road leading from it by Waitzen and Grau to the important fortress of Comorn, which is still ineffectually besieged by the Imperial troops: skirmishes and engagements of more or less consequence are of daily occurrence, the Magyars seeking to open the road to Comorn, which they have, up to the latest accounts, succeeded to a very great extent in accomplishing. Baron Welden has done nothing as yet to signalise his new command. From Galicia and the northern frontier, it is stated that orders have at length been given at St. Petersburg, in reply to the demand of Austria, that the Russian troops shall go against the Magyars assembled in Transylvania. Russia has promised the assistance of 20,000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and 24 pieces of artillery.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

No event of particular interest marks the intelligence from the seat of war, except the entrance, on the 20th inst., of a body of the Duchy troops into Jutland, thus carrying the war farther into the interior of the Danish kingdom. On the same day, the Schleswig troops, under General Bonin, took the town of Kolding, which lies about one mile and a half from the frontier of Schleswig, and nearly five miles from the fortress of Fredericia. Preparations for storming the island of Als are still going on. Some heavy battering trains have been brought to Düpel, and among them some 84-pounders. The Danish blockade of the northern ports is vigorously maintained, to the great detriment of both English and German commerce.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts to the 15th of February state that the country was quiet.

WEST INDIES.

We have intelligence this week from the various islands; but it is not of much interest.

At Jamaica the Government had further prorogued the Legislature to the 1st of May. It was believed that it would be further adjourned till instructions had been received from the Colonial-office. Meetings continued to be held advocating a reduction of the expenditure and reforming the council of the island. Rain was much wanted in this island.

From St. Lucia we learn that the ferment occasioned by the recent riots had quite subsided, and detachments of troops had left the island for Port Royal. At the assembly of the Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor announced that he had received a despatch from the Governor-in-Chief, stating that he approved of the establishment of a municipal body in the town of Castries.

In Grenada retrenchment occupied the public mind, and a committee of the House of Assembly had reported in favour of reducing the salaries of offices.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—The accounts from this quarter of the Peninsula partake more of the nature of rumours than of absolute statements, and are, therefore, to be accepted with caution; the more so as they are of a very unsatisfactory character, viz. that General Radetzky intends renouncing the armistice, and resuming hostilities against Piedmont, because the latter state refuses to admit an Austrian garrison into Alessandria, and to pay the required war contribution; and also because Albin has been appointed to treat for peace, instead of Count Ricci, a partisan of Gioberti, has been appointed to treat for peace, instead of Count Revel, who was favourable to Austria.

TUSCANY.—The advance towards the restoration of order, which was com-



EMBARKATION OF THE FRENCH TROOPS IN THE OUTER HARBOUR, MARSEILLES.

menced in Florence on the 11th, progresses satisfactorily, and the return of the Grand Duke may be shortly expected. On the 16th a deputation of the municipality and nobility, at the head of which was Count Serristori, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a man very popular in Florence, proceeded to Gaëta to entreat the return of the Grand Duke.

Of all the cities and towns of Tuscany, Leghorn alone favours the Republicans; but that place, it is expected, will not long hold out against the strongly expressed will of the rest of the country.

One of the most satisfactory of the consequences of the change in the aspect of affairs, is the probable arrest of the progress of the Austrian troops in their march towards Tuscany.

ROME.—The annihilation of the vague hopes of the Republicans in Tuscany has opened the eyes of Mazzini and his colleagues in the usurpation of the Roman Government to their desperate position. On the 14th inst., in the Constituent Assembly, the following proclamation was agreed to. Whether the spirit that it breathes will be manifested in presence of the French bayonets which have gone to aid in the restoration of the Pope, remains to be seen:—"In consequence of the late events which have taken place in Italy, the Roman Constituent Assembly declares as follows:—The Roman Republic, the asylum and bulwark of Italian liberty, will neither give way nor consent to a compromise. The representatives and the triumvirs swear it in the name of God and the people. The country shall be saved."

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The results of the sanguinary contest between the Neapolitans and Sicilians have, up to the date of the latest accounts, been unsuccessful for the brave islanders. Intelligence *via* Turin states that the Pro-

visional Government at Palermo had proposed to the Neapolitan Generals to capitulate.

FRANCE.

The preparations of the respective political parties to secure the triumph of their candidates at the approaching elections for the Legislative Assembly, assume greater animation as the period of the struggle approaches. Not the least energetic of the various sections of the electoral agitators are the Socialist clubs and committees. The agents of the police on more than one occasion during the week dispersed their meetings, as they refused to allow any officer to be present during their deliberations, which have been shrewdly suspected by the authorities to be of a character that would not bear the light of publicity. Those meetings were generally convened under the pretence of being held for election purposes. In one instance, a secret society, called the Friends of Equality, was discovered in the Rue de la Banque, and twenty-one of its members arrested and committed to prison. A quantity of balls and cartridges was found in their place of meeting. Among the persons arrested were several of the insurgents of June who had been transported and subsequently set at liberty.

The *Moniteur* announces, that, in order to give persons in the provinces who are interested in the public funds the most prompt information of the state of the money market, the prices of the Five per Cents and Three per Cents, and the Shares of the Bank of France, will be transmitted by the Government every day, after the close of the Bourse, by the electric telegraph established on the line of the Northern Railroad, for publication at Amiens, Arras, Lille, and Valenciennes, by the Prefects and sub-Prefects.

According to the latest official returns, the number of cholera cases in Paris amounted to 2250, and the deaths to 1744.

The Abbé Genonde, late editor of the *Gazette de France*, recently died at Heyères, after a long illness.

In matters partaking more of a foreign than of a domestic character, announcements were made in political circles during the week on the vexed question of Piedmont, which, if true, would be much to be deplored. It is said, for instance, with apparent *véraisemblance*, that the Austrian Government demands an indemnity for the late war of 200,000,000*fr.* from Piedmont; that they insist on the occupation of the fortress of Alessandria, and that these harsh terms are proposed as a pretext for the occupation of the Piedmontese province of Lomellina; and it is added, that, as the French Government has pledged itself to the National Assembly to guarantee the integrity of Piedmont, an interference may become necessary.

Our latest accounts on the subject mention that it is positively asserted in well-informed circles that the French Government has notified to that of Austria that the occupation of Alessandria by the Austrians will be considered as a *casus belli*, and that, in such an event, a French army will forthwith enter Piedmont.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT MARSEILLES.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles*, of the 21st inst., announces the arrival of General Oudinot in that city on the preceding day. The embarkation of the troops, to proceed to the Islands of the Hyères, where they were to meet the troops embarked at Toulon, and to proceed thence to Italy, commenced at six o'clock A.M. on the 20th, and was terminated in the evening, with a smooth sea and light winds. They were six fine battalions of the 33rd, 36th, and 66th Regiments of the Line, together with detachments of artillery and engineers, with their commanders. Generals Levallant and Mollière were on board the flotilla, which was to weigh anchor on the 21st for Toulon, if the weather permitted. A portion of the brigade of General Mollière, composed of battalions of the 20th and 22nd Regiments, and a battalion of riflemen, had been embarked at Toulon. General Carrelet directed the preparations for the expedition with extraordinary activity. The troops embarked at Marseilles amounted to 7300 men, and it was reported that orders had been received to form a second convoy.

The 13th and 68th Regiments of the Line arrived at Marseilles on the 20th, and two others, the 16th and 25th, had been ordered to that city from Lyons.

Our illustrations, sketched by M. Morel Fatio, show the embarkation of the expeditionary fleet. In the first is seen the outer harbour of Marseilles, with the troops embarking. In the second Engraving is the inner harbour, with the fortifications, the lighthouse, &c., and the steam-frigates *Albatros*, *Labrador*, &c.



THE FRENCH SQUADRON LEAVING MARSEILLES.





BOMBARDMENT OF CATANIA.—SKETCHED ON BOARD H.M. SLOOP "BULLDOG."

BOMBARDMENT OF CATANIA.

IN our Journal of last week we announced the destruction of the fine city of Catania by the Neapolitan troops, on Good Friday, (1) April 6. We are now enabled, by an obliging Correspondent on board H.M. sloop *Bulldog*, to illustrate the sad spectacle, as well as to subjoin a few descriptive details:—

"The beautiful city of Catania, situated at the foot of Mount Etna, on the eastern shore of Sicily, has, after a short but sharp resistance, been subjected to the control of the King of Naples. The Neapolitan fleet, consisting of three frigates and twelve steamers, sailed from Messina on Monday, 2nd April, for Catania, taking in its route Taormina.

On Thursday, the 5th, at half-past nine, A.M., six Neapolitan steamers were seen rounding the Cyclops Rocks, and standing in towards the town, about gun-shot off the land. As soon as they were within range, the northernmost fort opened her fire, which was quickly returned by the steamers. After an hour and a half's hard firing the steamers sheered off, and stood away to rejoin their squadron. The Sicilians, during the attack, seemed in high spirits. At every shot they fired, they raised cries of '*Guerra Guerra!*' &c. Next day (Good Friday) the whole squadron was seen, at half-past eleven, A.M., rounding the Cyclops—the Admiral leading. The Sicilians commenced action, and the Neapolitans, keeping well out, fired their shell at the town. The Sicilians had no shell, and the Neapolitans kept so far out, that most of their shot fell short. At one o'clock the troops were perceived about ten miles off rapidly approaching, driving the people before them, and firing every house as they advanced. All the houses were barricaded—the people firing from the windows on the advancing troops. At half-past two, the three frigates beat up under single-reefed topsails, with an ensign at each mast-head, the Commodore leading. When within range, she put her helm up, and fired her broadside, which, however, fell short; she received only one shot, and that about her water-line. The next frigate fired hers with the same ill-luck. The other could not beat up in time. The firing continued till sunset, when the steamers got out of range. The troops had advanced into the suburbs, and the whole country, for miles behind them, was on fire. However, as the evening advanced, they were forced to retreat behind the town, where they bivouacked for the night. Early next morning they entered without much opposition, and gained the town. At half-past 8 A.M. the forts hauled down their colours, and the place was taken possession of.

"The town is a second Messina. On Sunday, when we saw it, it was in a dreadful state. The dead Sicilians still lay about the streets. In and about the Strada Etna, along which the troops entered, we ourselves counted nine corpses. The streets were full of soldiers, and blocked up with spiked guns, ammunition-waggons, burnt beams, dead horses, &c.; the houses mostly burnt.

"On Monday following, Augusta and Syracuse surrendered on the approach of the squadron, without firing a shot.

"The loss at Catania on both sides must have been severe; but the Neapolitans will not admit that on their side."

The following letter from a Neapolitan officer has appeared in the *Debats*:—

"On the morning of the 6th, near the Baltiati, on one of the slopes of Mount Etna, our vanguard was briskly attacked by the enemy, who had taken up a position with two field-pieces. Our artillery soon dismounted them. The first brigade advanced and gained the village after a bloody battle. Thence we advanced

on the heights which crown the eastern gate of Catania, and which were defended by a battery. Here the Sicilians made a firm stand, but our howitzers dislodged them, and our chasseurs turned their battery, and made themselves masters of it, and at the same time a squadron of lancers charged their front in the high-road. From this point to the entrance into Catania our troops went down in double quick time, passing the first barricades. But in the town a desperate conflict commenced. The main street, called the *Stesicosa*, was intercepted by barricades defended in great part by foreigners; the houses were filled with men firing upon us in every direction, and the Sicilians had, it was said, undermined several houses, with the intent of blowing us up when we should have taken them. We advanced, therefore, step by step through their fire, burning the houses before us, in order to explode the mines, before going any further, and at the same time dislodging the enemy. In this advance along the main street, we took three pieces of cannon. From some unknown cause one of the ammunition waggons caught fire, and a tremendous explosion ensued, throwing up clouds of red smoke. At first it was believed to be an explosion of a mine, and our soldiers were for a moment so much astonished by it, that they faltered, and were thrown into disorder, till the Commander-in-Chief came up and reassured them. Upon this they resumed the advance. Houses and palaces continued to keep up a well-sustained firing upon us from both sides of the street, while at the end of it a battery of four guns thundered away upon our front. At last, at eight in the evening, after a whole day of most horrible fighting, the enemy gave up the possession of this unfortunate city. We had 350 men put *hors de combat*, of whom about 60 were killed. The enemy left 182 dead in the streets, besides the wounded, the number of whom is not known. We took 300 prisoners. Such is the summary of the attack upon this city of 25,000 souls, fortified by enormous barricades, and armed with 48 pieces of cannon. The town suffered severely, and many of its palaces are in ashes. May these dreadful consequences fall upon the heads of those who lighted up the fratricidal war."

DUNDURN CASTLE.

THIS handsome structure, which Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Bonnycastle refers to as "one of the few attempts at castle building in Canada," is beautifully situated at the upper end of Burlington Bay, at the head of Lake Ontario. It was built for the residence of Sir Allan Macnab, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Canada: the mansion is a great ornament to the vicinity of Hamilton, embowered as it is in the natural forest. Near it, however, is a vast swamp, in which is Coot's Paradise; so named, it is said, from a gentleman who was fond of duck-shooting, or, perhaps, from the coot or water-hen being there in bills.

Hamilton is a thriving town, exhibiting the rapid progress which a good location ensures. The other day it was in the forest; to-day it is advancing to a city. The voyage across Burlington Bay is very pleasant and picturesque, the land being more broken, elevated, and diversified than in the lower portions of Canada West; and the Burlington Heights, so important a position in the war of 1812, show to great advantage.

The news just received from Canada, and noticed in our Journal of last

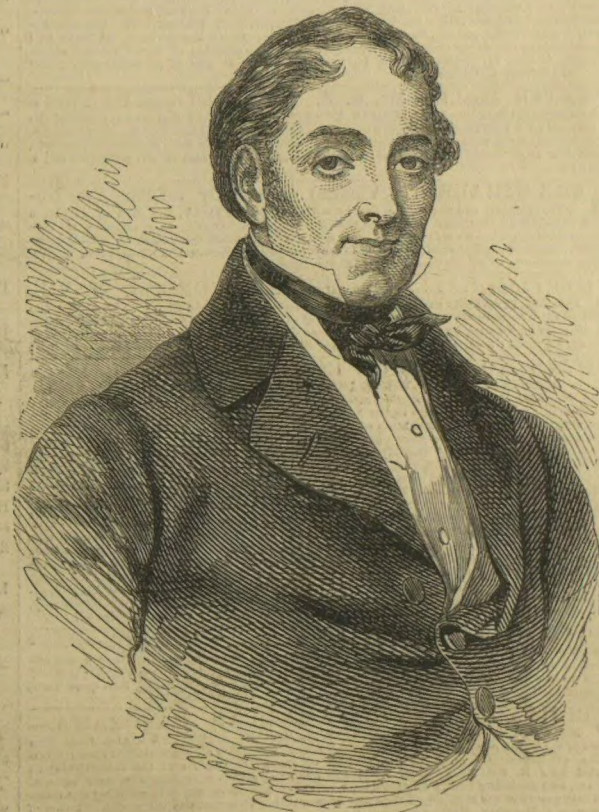
week, is of an important character; the commotion which prevails through the country seeming to denote some great change to be at hand. The New York correspondent of the *Standard* states:—

"The Governor-General has become most unpopular. As yet he has not signed the Indemnity Bill: it is believed that he intends submitting it to the powers that be at home, although there is little doubt that his first intent was to sanction the odious and unjust measure; he has, however, taken the alarm at the determined front of the British population, who formerly rejoiced in the names of Loyalists of Canada, but who now seem to be goaded and driven by the colonial government of Lord Grey to become open advocates of annexation to the United States. The larger towns of Canada are said to present the appearance of armed citadels. Military officers are busily employed in reviewing and putting all things in order; the streets are crowded with the police, which, within a few days has been greatly increased. The bowie knife and revolver are as common, and are considered as indispensable as they would be in California. Meetings are nightly held, in which the public feeling and indignation is as loudly and openly proclaimed as it would be in the United States. All business seems to have come to a stand-still, awaiting the final decision of that fatal bill. It is evident that a dreadful storm is fast gathering, and ere long will break forth in one mighty torrent. Already we have open outbreak. On the 22nd the Ministerial measure for the payment of the rebels of 1837 and 1838 resulted in a serious riot in Toronto. Messrs. Baldwin, Blake, and Mackenzie were burned in effigy."

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

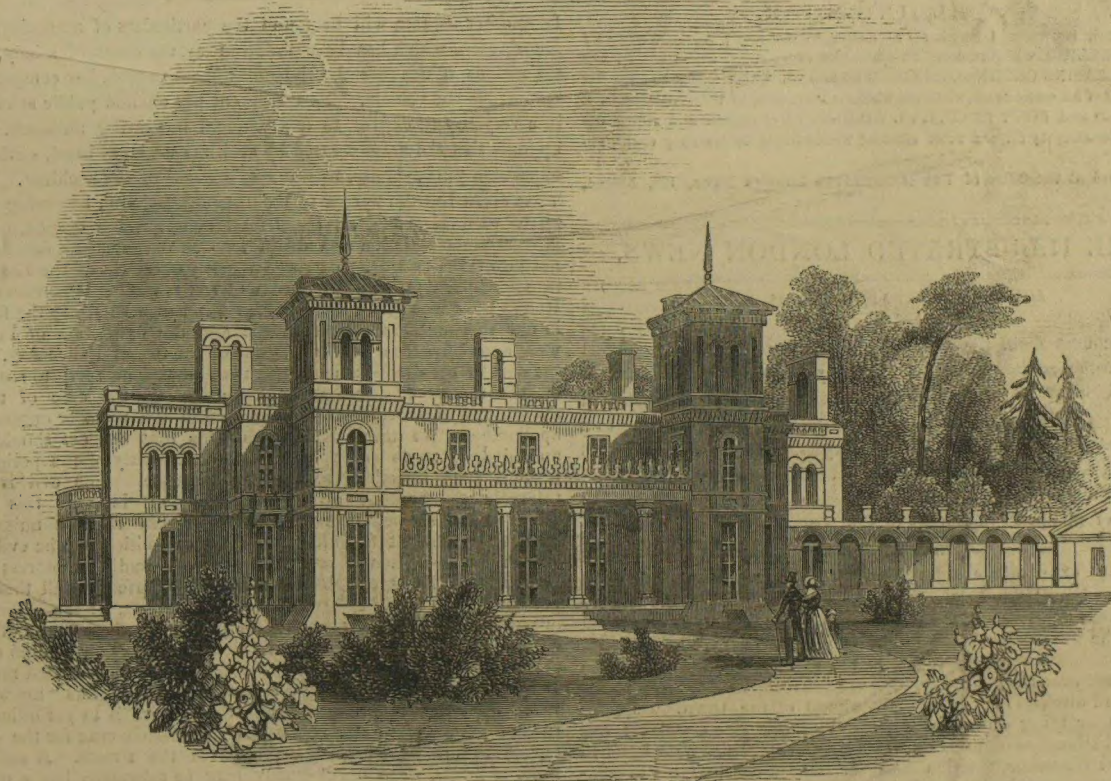
THE RIGHT HON. J. C. HERRIES.

THE last struggle in the House of Commons in behalf of the doomed doctrine of Protection (in the politico-commercial sense of the word) was decided on Monday night. The occasion was the third reading of the bill introduced by



THE RIGHT HON. J. C. HERRIES, M.P. FOR STAMFORD.

Mr. Labouchere for the abolition (in all but a few exceptional respects) of that code of regulations which have now, for two centuries, so vexatiously fettered the free action of our mercantile marine, and which are popularly known as the Navigation Laws. It would not be easy to point out, in full operation, in any one country pretending to the same political and commercial enlightenment that we deem ourselves justified in laying claim to, a system more absurdly mischievous, more directly at variance with the true sources of commercial prosperity, than that which, after much deliberation and lengthened discussion, the Lower House, by a considerable majority, condemned as no longer tenable, on the occasion referred to. And yet, there were not wanting voices which have heretofore commanded attention in the high places of power and of dignity, to advocate its maintenance—foremost amongst which was that of the Right Hon. gentleman whose portrait we present this week. Mr. Herries commenced the debate by moving the amendment of "that day six months," the customary mode in parliamentary tactics of dealing a death-blow at a proposed measure of legislation; but the speech with which he followed up his motion was tame and even feeble, and fell wholly pointless on the House. He did not venture into the arguments for or against, bearing upon the subject, contenting himself merely with the enunciation of vague generalities, and the indication of the organised



DUNDURN CASTLE, HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

opposition which had been got up against the bill in some of the leading ports and commercial towns of the kingdom. Never very forcible in his harangues, even on the most propitious occasions, the financier of the Protectionists was on Monday evening more than usually unimpressive; and not even the knowledge that he had the ready aid of the brilliant eloquence and epigrammatic point of the gifted member for Buckinghamshire, could impart vigour to his address. He appeared what he truly was, the missionary of a fallen faith, which even its former votaries had abandoned; and the measure he opposed, and which forms the complement of free trade, was carried by a majority large enough to thrust it into the Upper House with the prestige of undeniable success in the people's chamber.

Mr. Herries was brought up in the very lap of Protection, having been at an early period of his political career Private Secretary for many years to Mr. Percival, and he has the merit certainly, *quantum valeat*, of unswerving consistency in his political tenets. He is the eldest son of the late Colonel Herries, who, at the time of the late war, when it was thought "the country was in danger," was one of the first of those patriotic gentlemen who bethought themselves of raising a volunteer corps for the defence of our sea-girt land. The right hon. gentleman received his education in the university of Leipsic. He has a pension of £1350 a year, given as compensation on the abolition of an office which he held as Commissary-in-Chief, that sum being equivalent to half the emoluments of the situation. He has also been auditor of the Civil List. From the year 1823 to 1827, he was Secretary to the Treasury, then Chancellor of the Exchequer for a short time, and subsequently (from 1828 to 1830) he was Master of the Mint, from which office he was transferred to the Presidency of the Board of Trade for a few months in the latter year. In the brief Conservative administration during the winter of 1834-35, he was Secretary at War. It is thus seen that his tenure of office, "in the good old times," was pretty lengthy.

The right hon. gentleman has a brother who is a distinguished officer in the army, viz. Major-General Sir William Lewis Herries, K.C.H., &c., who holds the important situation of Chairman of the Audit Board.

Mr. Herries (Right Hon. John Charles) represented the borough of Harwich in Parliament from the year 1823 until the general elections in 1841, when he was unsuccessful at the hustings. He continued out of Parliament until 1847, when he was returned for Stamford. He married the daughter of John Dorington, Esq., principal Committee Clerk to the House of Commons.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 29.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Moon's First Quarter, 2h. 17m. P.M.
MONDAY, 30.—Sun rises 4h. 37m., sets 7h. 19m.
TUESDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Mrs. Plozier died, aged 82, 1821.
THURSDAY, 3.—Invention of the Cross.
FRIDAY, 4.—Jenny Lind's first appearance in England, 1847.
SATURDAY, 5.—Sun rises 4h. 23m., sets 7h. 27m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 7	7 10	8 20	9 0	9 40	10 20	11 0
11 33	night	Tide	0 27	0 50	1 12	

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MIDLE, JENNY LIND.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a Grand Extra Night will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 3, 1849, when will be presented Donizetti's Opera, entitled, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. Maria, Midle Jenny Lind; La Marchesa, Midle Grimaldi; Sulpizio Serrante, Sig. F. Lablache; Artensio, Sig. Arnoldi; and Tonio, Sig. Gardoni.

To conclude with the highly-successful entirely new Grand Ballet, by M. Paul Taglioni, the Music by Sig. Pugnani, entitled ELAETRA; or, the Lost Pleiad. Principal Characters by Midle Carlotta Grisi, Midle Maria, Thomassal, Julien, Lamoreux, Aussand, Midle Petit Stephan, and Midle Marie Taglioni; M. Gouret, Venafra, Di Mattia, and P. Taglioni.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, where Pit Tickets may be obtained as usual, price 10s 6d each.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. M. BATTY.—Continued success of the new Grand Easter Spectacles.—On MONDAY, APRIL 30th, the Performance will commence with Fitzball's Grand Romantic Equestrian Spectacle of THE WHITE MAIDEN OF CALIFORNIA; or, the Horse of the Ocean: with new scenery, &c. To be succeeded by Batty's Scenes of the Arena, supported by the inimitable feats of the British and Foreign Artists. To conclude with the LONDON CARRIER.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers' and the Public are respectfully informed, that the FOURTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.—Programme: Sinfonia, Letter T. Haydn. Concerto in D minor, Piano-forte, Mrs. Anderson, Mendelssohn. Overture, Eurymache, Weber. Sinfonia, No. 8, Beethoven. Concertino, violin, Mr. H. Blagrove, Mayeseder. Overture, Faust, Lindpaintner. Vocal Performers: Midle, De Treffry and Miss Bassano. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Single Tickets, £1 1s; Double Tickets, £1 10s; Triple Tickets, £2 10s, to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION, WILLIS'S ROOMS, TUESDAY, MAY 1, at Half-past Three o'clock. ERNST will perform with Deloche, Tolbecque, Piatti, and Halle.—Quartet, No. 5, E. Flat, Mendelssohn; Sonata, in G, Op. 96; Piano and Violin, and Quartet, No. 8, E minor, Beethoven.—Single admissions, half-a-guinea, to be had at CRAMER and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Members can pay for visitors at the Rooms. No artist will be admitted without tickets.

J. ELLA, Director.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The Directors of the London Wednesday Concerts beg to announce that the LAST CONCERT of this season will be held on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 2, and will be for the BENEFIT of Mr. STAMMERS, Managing Director; when will appear Misses Dolby, Lucombe, A. Williams, M. Williams, A. Taylor, Messent, and Poole; Messrs. Weiss, Bluge, Williams, Noble, Collins, V. Collins, Harper, Herr Pischek (his First Appearance in Exeter Hall), and Mr. Sims Reeves. Upon this occasion the whole of the Music will be selected from the works of English Musicians, with the exception of Herr Pischek's songs.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of all music-sellers; and of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. S. J. NOBLE will make his FIRST APPEARANCE on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 2nd, at the LAST of the WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS (which will be for the BENEFIT of Mr. STAMMERS, Managing Director), when he will perform an Adagio and Rondo from Moscheles' Concerto, introducing the "British Grenadiers' March."—Tickets to be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall.

HERR STRAUSS (of Vienna) respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he will give, on MONDAY, the 30th of APRIL, a Grand MORNING CONCERT at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, to commence at Two o'clock precisely, when he will perform some of his most admired Compositions, &c.—Admission, 3s; Reserved Seats, 4s, to be had of his publishers, Messrs. COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street; of all Music-sellers, and at the Rooms.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—THE MUSICAL WONDER, MARIE, INFANT PIANISTE and VOCALIST, Dramatic and Comic, SIX YEARS of age, the delight of all who have witnessed her versatility of talent.—This highly-gifted and interesting little creature performs daily in her Louis Quatorze Boulevarde with the greatest approbation.—Morning, 3 o'clock; Evening, 7. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s. Children, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Collection of MODELS of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS has been greatly increased by additions deposited by the Royal Agricultural Society and other scientific parties. The use of these Models, as well as all others in the Institution, is explained from day to day. Lectures by Dr. Bachho, on the Ventilation of Mines, &c., by means of a Jet of Steam, daily, at Two o'clock, and on alternate Evenings. Lecture on Chemistry, daily, at Half-past Three, and on alternate Evenings. The New Dissolving Views include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from Original Drawings taken on the spot, by J. Skinner Prout, Esq. New Chromatope. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c. &c. The Music is under the direction of Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK is NOW OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the steamboat pier and railway terminus, Blackwall, surrounded by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission 1s. Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a Splendid Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China, Models taken from life of a first-class Mandarin and his Lady, in beautiful Court Costume.—Grand Saloon of Curiosities—Mandarin Hesting, and Artist Jam-sing, in full dress—Chinese Crew, Chinese Songs, &c. Conveyance constantly by railway, omnibus, or steamboat. Admission 1s; Catalogue, to be had only on board, price 6d.

ROYAL MISSISSIPPI PICTURE, Egyptian Hall.—BAN-YARD'S GREAT PAINTING having returned from Windsor Castle, where it was exhibited by command to her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, is NOW OPEN to the public, at the usual hours, at the Egyptian Hall. Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

ORIGINAL GIGANTIC AMERICAN PANORAMA.—NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, at the GRAND AMERICAN HALL (late Miss RAMA, of the GULF of MEXICO, RUSSELL'S and SMITH'S stupendous MOVING PANORAMA, painted by J. R. SMITH, Esq., the celebrated American artist; extending over four miles of canvass, and depicting nearly four thousand miles of American scenery, showing one thousand miles more of the Mississippi than any other moving Panorama in the world. Hours of Exhibition: Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Eight. Admission: Back Seats, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 3s.

THE EXHIBITION of the Association for Promoting the Free Exhibition of MODERN ART is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, Hyde Park-corner, daily, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, PALM-MALL EAST, on MONDAY, APRIL 30th.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW Open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALM-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s; Catalogue 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber."—The Border Marriage Engravings are in No. 334 of our Journal.
"A Town Subscriber."—To the Lord Chamberlain's office.
"A Subscriber."—The Royal Calendar is an accented work for the purpose in question. The "Tracts of the Reform Association," now publishing, profess to give such details.
"E.C., Newcastle."—Buy "The Shilling Manual of Oil-Painting." We have not room for recipes.
"G.A.B."—We cannot reply to your indefinite inquiries.

"H.F.P.W., Pimlico."—In the first line named the verb should be singular; in the second, plural, as written by you.

"Cotter."—Received.
"H.S.S., Huddersfield."—The fullest account of Labuan will be found in the journals of Rajah Brooke, lately published by Murray.

"Y.O."—Free of charge.
"W.W."—There are in the Royal stud nine black Hanoverian horses, eight of which are sometimes harnessed to the Queen's state carriage.

"A Lieutenant of Thirty-two Years' Standing."—Received.
"Theodore."—There is no one work that we know of.

"Ig."—Chancery-lane.—Apply to Newton and Son, patent agents, Chancery-lane.
"An Old Subscriber."—Lynn.—See the "Pencilwood Papers," for some excellent remarks on capital punishment.

"W.N."—See your plan of illustration is impracticable.
"Gortoc."—St. George's Hall, Liverpool, has only just been roofed in.

"D.E.F."—Should apply to the publishers.
"A.B."—It would afford us much pleasure to supply genealogical particulars of the family in question, but we have not the means of doing so. All we know of the name is, that Sir Thomas Byard held the rank of Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, and was a distinguished officer. He resided at Mount Tamar, Devon, and left daughters and co-heirs, one of whom, Mary Ann Stuart, married George Sheppard, Esq., of Fromefield House, county of Somerset. A pedigree of the Sheppards appears in Burke's "Landed Gentry."

"C.B.S."—See Fielding's "Treatise on Painting in Oil and Water Colours."

"A Correspondent."—Bromley.—No reward of any kind has been offered for a Queen Anne's farthing, seeing that the coinage is not rare. (Vide "Popular Errors Explained," p. 181.)

"P.L."—Cambridge; "A Subscriber." Sunderland; "W.D." "W.S.D., Kelso." "Jusius."—We cannot inform you.

"A."—See the article Boston, in the "Penny Cyclopædia," p. 238, vol. 5.

"J.W.C."—Woodbridge.—Apply for tickets to Ackermann and Co., Strand.

"G.B."—Todenorden.—"Leave here."

"W.J.S."—Hull.—Apply to Mr. Wyld, geographer, Charing-cross.

"A Subscriber."—Saint Pancras New Church was built by Messrs. Inwoods, 1819-22.

"Diego."—Miss O'Neill was married in 1819 to Wm. Becher, Esq., created a baronet in 1831. Lady Becher is living.

"A Country Subscriber."—Wotton.—The address is No. 19, Montpelier-square, Brompton.

"H.M.M." and "C.T.F."—A clicker is a person who cuts out boots and shoes.

"Emigrant."—Dublin.—We cannot inform you.

"Tooting."—See Thornton's "Family Herbal."

"Lorenzo."—"Le Systeme de la Nature," attributed to Mirabeau, is known to have been written by the Baron D'Holbach. Voltaire condemned it as absurd, illogical, and abominable.

"Dramaticus."—We do not think the song is published.

"Lith."—Kensington.—Mr. Ward's great cattle picture may be heard of at his residence, 6, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

"Undine" will find accommodation for bathing at Ostend.

"Delia."—Plymouth.—Apply to Messrs. Hooper, 45, Fleet-street.

"M."—Manchester.—We cannot aid you.

"E.H.G."—Fanny Elssler was the original Esmeralda, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

"An Invalid."—Rothsay.—The city of Cork lies upon high ground, on both sides of the river Lee, four miles from its entrance into Cork harbour.

"A Correspondent at Ferozepore" is thanked for the Sketch, though we have not room to engrave it.

"J.D."—Dublin, is thanked. Should the plan be carried out, the illustrations would be of interest.

"J.P."—Sydenham; "Ancient History," and "N.L.C."—Declined.

"M.S."—Garstang.—We have not room for the anecdote.

"A Subscriber."—Four R.H.

"Meyerbeer."—Of a music-seller in London.

"F.W.D."—Ipswich.—Declined.

"P.L."—should consult a surgeon.

"R.H."—Aberdeen, can remit by Post-Office order.

"T.S.A."—Conventry.—Humphreys's work on Coins, recently published.

"An Old Subscriber."—Pentonville.—In Bruch's middle syllable is long.

"F.W.R."—Hilton.—Evens' "Sketch of all Denominations," &c. Mrs. Hemans's works are published by the Blackwoods.

"W.H."—Osnabruck.—The name of one of the extinct gigantic birds, whose bones have lately been found in New Zealand, is the Dinornis, or Dodo-bird. There are also others. See "Year-book of Facts," 1849, pp. 196 and 234. The Dinornis must have been 10 or 12 feet high.

"J.W."—Chesterfield.—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.

"La Musique."—Apply to Mr. Novello, music-seller, Dean-street, Soho.

"J.L."—Manchester.—Write to the Secretary, or search the Gazette.

"C.S.R."—The statement has not been confirmed in the English journals.

"Cavalry."—The detention would be unjustifiable.

"A.J.H."—We have not room.

"C.B."—Greenwich.—Thanks.

"H.N."—Apply to Mr. Weale, publisher, High Holborn.

"C.J."—Apply at the Art-Union office, West Strand.

"Amateur."—Apply to the keeper of the National Gallery.

"B.A."—Ratcliffe.—There may be more than one "leader."

"Cambria."—A female is not entitled to bear a crest.

"W.W."—In strict conformity to the laws of heraldry, a person bears the arms of his existing wife only. The children, by each co-heiress, will quarter their respective mother's arms with their paternal coat.

"G.R."—Poplar.—The Queen might have married a subject.

"J.R.S."—Bury.—Her Majesty is a lineal descendant of William the Conqueror.

"Mormion."—No precedence.

"Livedensis."—A ducal coronet, when forming an appendage of the crest, exhibits only the rim and metallic part.

"Oseg."—"T.C.S."—"Magister."—"E.W." Neath; "A Young Singer," "Addis," "A Subscriber," "Curysfort," "J.X.Z." Birmingham; "J.S." Knightsbridge.—We cannot inform you.

"J.P.D."—Newcastle.—A memoir of Mr. Silvertop appeared long since in our Journal, previously to the receipt of "D's" communication.

"H.V."—No crest can be assumed unless the wearer is entitled to it by descent or grant.

"A Landlord at Carbery."—Received.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, PORTLAND-ROAD.—Mr. J. R. Hamilton writes, that he was associated with Mr. Dawkes in the design for this new Church, engraved in our Journal of last week.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

China and the Chinese.—Ornithological Rambles in Sussex.—Dowling's Popular Natural History.—Schiller's Works.—Tosser's Tales and Sketches.

Music.—"Sunday, Pearl of Days."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1849.

The accounts from the distressed districts of Ireland are almost as deplorable as they were in the great year of the potato famine. The Union of Skibbereen preserves its ancient pre-eminence of misery. In the workhouse of that union there are, according to a recent letter, no fewer than 3784 paupers, being an excess of 366 over the number sanctioned by the Poor-Law Commissioners; while on the list for out-door relief there are 15,748 persons. The returns of money in the hands of the Treasurer of the Union are expressed by the single word *nil*; while the debts due by the Union on its current expenditure are upwards of £6000. Some thousands of persons have lately been struck off the out-door relief lists by a resolution of the Board of Guardians, limiting the numbers to be relieved out of the workhouse; and hundreds who have travelled to Skibbereen from distances varying from ten to forty or fifty miles, with the hope of procuring admission, have been compelled to sleep in the fields and ditches in the neighbourhood of the town. Some of them, after lying down, have slept that last sleep which levels all the distinctions of this earth. "Many villages," says a letter in the *Cork Examiner*, "which had formerly a considerable population, have now scarcely an inhabitant; most of those who had any means whatever to reach America, having fled from their native country as from a plague." Nor is the distress confined to the peasantry alone. The *Dublin Evening Mail* states, on competent authority, two instances of the universal misery: the first, that of

three respectable Roman Catholic Priests, who have been forced by necessity to have their names placed upon the relief lists; and the second that of a beneficed Protestant clergyman, who has been largely entrusted with the distribution of relief, and who has discharged the trust with honour; who has, within the last few weeks, petitioned a relief association for permission to appropriate half a ton of the oatmeal confided to him, to the purpose of saving his children from starvation. In addition to starvation, disease, its invariable concomitant, has made its appearance in the west. The cholera is rapidly thinning the ranks of those who might otherwise linger on for some time longer in misery and destitution. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* states that the poor are dying of cholera by scores in their wretched huts and on the road-sides; and adds that, in many instances, the bodies have been left for whole days without the rites of burial. A letter from Ballinrobe states that "the mortality in the workhouse is awful; and, what with fever, dysentery, and cholera, the people are dying like rotten sheep." A gentleman who has, within the last few days, returned from the western districts of Connaught, corroborates all these distressing accounts, and states, moreover, a new circumstance, which has not been previously noticed. He says that in a ride from Swineford, in the county of Mayo, to Longford, a distance of forty miles, the whole country right and left is laid down with grain to the exclusion of every other crop, not even a perch of potatoes being planted. The seed has been thrown into the ground without ploughing, amid the stubble of the last crop, covered thinly with a few loose shovelfuls of clay. He suspects that some Communist movement is contemplated, and that no landlord in that part of the country need calculate upon any rent, as the measurings of the various fields have been purposely obliterated, so that no man, not even the owner, can define his real boundaries.

Meantime, the Government, having failed to persuade the Irish members, in their celebrated conference with Lord John Russell, that either a Rate-in-aid or an Income-tax was desirable, has taken its own course, and proceeded with the former measure. It has taken a vote of money on the security of that rate, and will, doubtless, do all that is possible with such small means to stay the progress of this appalling destitution. Nevertheless, this measure, as a reliance, is a rotten staff. Neither force nor alms, singly or in combination, can heal such evils as these. Lord John Russell has been told by others than the weekly caricaturist, "that his carriage stops the way." Sir Robert Peel has startled the Whigs from their dream of a *dolce far niente*. Some time ago, Lord John Russell, in his famous letter from Edinburgh, announcing that, in his opinion, the time had come for a settlement of the Corn-Law question, gave an impetus to the slow intentions of his great rival. Sir Robert Peel, by his still more famous speech, recommending a "plantation" of Connaught, has administered to the lazy Whig an impetus quite as considerable upon a question of even greater urgency. It must be confessed, that, although Lord John Russell contrived to forestall Sir Robert Peel, and rob him of some portion of the credit of spontaneity as a Corn-Law repealer, Sir Robert has taken a full and very fair revenge. He has chalked out the course of policy for Ireland, which his tardy and unwilling rival has already been compelled to follow. The symptoms that a spur is in the side of the Whig Premier are apparent. Before Easter the *laissez faire* principle was vaunted as all-sufficient, or nearly so. His Lordship, however, seems to have meditated upon the matter during the holidays, and to have come to the conclusion that coercion and charity were not of themselves sufficient to remove such evils as those which render Ireland a curse to herself and to us, and our opprobrium in the eyes of the civilised world. On the night of the reassembling of Parliament, his Lordship gave notice of the intention of the Government to introduce two bills: the one to amend the Poor-Law Act; and the other to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates. It is generally admitted that the Poor Law as it at present stands, is either inapplicable or highly injurious in many districts of Ireland; and if the Ministers can so modify the details as to make it work more beneficially for the poor and for the ratepayers, they will confer a boon both upon England and Ireland.

The second measure is a step in the direction of Sir Robert Peel's plan. In fact, the idea has been taken from Sir Robert. It is his measure, as far as it goes; and deals with the matter in hand in a business-like manner. Prior to the application of Sir Robert's spur, the Whig leader showed no boldness of statesmanship. He introduced palliatives, not remedies; cobblings, not renovations; makeshifts for a day, not reconstruction for a permanency. He has now seen that such a course of policy was either negative for good, or positive for evil; and has introduced at least one measure which has the merit of comprehensiveness. Upon this great Irish question, by far the most interesting and important social problem of the present age, must the capacities of all who pretend to the character of statesmen be weighed and tested. All the other matters upon which Parliament may debate, important as they would at other times be considered, must yield to the urgency of this. Sir Robert Peel has both simplified and magnified the issue.

In another column will be found the particulars of an accident at Kensington, which has been followed by the death of a lady, and the serious, if not mortal, injury of the gentleman, her companion, who drove the vehicle. This accident has excited public attention in a very strong degree to a great and increasing nuisance. It appears that the noise created by an itinerant brass band, stationed opposite a public-house, was the sole cause of the accident. The horse started at the uproar of the instruments, and, becoming perfectly unmanageable, all these fatal consequences ensued, which have brought affliction and death into two respectable families, if not into three or four. By some unlucky oversight of the Legislature—or, perhaps, in consequence of some undue tenderness for Italian boys who grind the organ, or blind men who play the fiddle in our thoroughfares—street music and the exhibition of Punch were exempted from the operations of the recent Police Act. In the case of the exhibition of Punch we should be sorry to see any of the terrors of the law evoked; but in the case of those abominable nuisances, the brass bands and the monster organs, or apollonicons, we think it is high time that the act should be amended, so as to make it a part of the duty of the police to prevent such invasions of the public peace. The evil is intolerable to studios or to sick people; but, as this unhappy case shows, it is sometimes worse than a nuisance. It is the cause of frightful and fatal calamities. The evil has attained such a pitch of late years as to call loudly for redress and prevention. The speculators in noise know perfectly well that the greater the din made by their brazen instruments, or their monster organs, the greater their chance of profit. To be relieved of the odious disturbance, a sensitive or a sickly housekeeper is often contented to pay handsomely for the absence of this misallied music. If he pay once, he is a marked victim. His tormentors "know the value of peace and quietness;" and their return is as periodical as that of the tax-gatherer. There is no possible cure for the evil, except to forbid the playing of bands in the streets. A solitary flute, a fiddle, or a hurdy-gurdy may be tolerated; but a whole orchestra of discord is a nuisance, which even as a nuisance ought not to be permitted; but which, as the probable cause of calamities such as that which has just occurred at Kensington, calls for the strong arm of the law to prohibit entirely, under a severe penalty upon all transgressors.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

SICILY.

In the course of a conversation relative to the production of the papers on the subject of the war in Sicily, Lord Brougham protested against the charge which had been made against General Filangieri, of conniving at the commission of atrocities; no General could command the effervescent spirits of a victorious and exasperated army, and prevent the commission of atrocities.

The Earl of Minto denied that the statements of the atrocities committed at Messina had been exaggerated, as had been stated by the noble Lord (Stanley). The British Consul, Mr. Barker, had taken great pains to verify his statements, and they were not to be put down as unfounded on the strength of those statements on which the noble Lord had relied. He had seen the statements of British officers describing the advance of the Neapolitans on Catania as marked by the burning of houses and the murder of women and children. The city of Catania, one of the finest in Europe, had been wantonly destroyed; but the property of the British and Maltese in the city had been respected, although situated in the midst of the town. The General, therefore, possessed sufficient command over his troops to cause property to be respected, yet he gave up the city to pillage for two days.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW WRIT FOR SHEFFIELD.—On the motion of Mr. TUFNELL, a new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of Sheffield, in the room of Henry George Ward, Esq., who had accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

POLICE RATE.

Lord DUDLEY STUART wished to put a question to the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary with regard to the metropolitan police. By the Police Act the Government was authorised to advance £95,000 out of the Consolidated Fund towards the maintenance of the metropolitan police force, whenever the metropolitan parishes should have paid a sum equal to sixpence in the pound on the rating towards their maintenance. In the year 1847 the magistrates of Middlesex had re-assessed the county at £7,700,000, instead of £6,200,000, which had been the assessment previously; consequently, £35,000 more was levied towards the police rate, under the new assessment, before the Government could advance the £95,000. In answer to representations made to the Government on this subject, it had been stated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill authorising it to make the advance when the rate should be fivepence in the pound, instead of sixpence. (Hear, hear.) He wished to ask his right hon. friend, although circumstances may have made it necessary to impose this burden on the rate-payers of Middlesex during the last year, whether it was likely to be permanent? He trusted that an explicit answer would be given to this question, in order that the irritation which had been excited on this subject might be allayed.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that the sum drawn from the Consolidated Fund for the support of the police force was £90,000 annually, and last year it was £98,000. When this force was first instituted a rate of eightpence in the pound was levied. That was subsequently reduced to fivepence, but afterwards increased to sixpence, in the hope of increasing the funds so as to raise a surplus. Last year circumstances had occurred which compelled an increase of the force, a proceeding which was conceived to be necessary not only by the Government, but by the whole of the metropolis. The expenses had consequently been increased; and however severe the pressure might be felt, he was assured that his noble friend would see the reasonableness of it. In some future time he anticipated that a surplus would be created; but he thought that it would be unfair that the rate-payers should reap all the advantage. At any rate he could hold out no present hope of a reduction of the imposition.

POOR LAWS (IRELAND) RATE IN AID BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, the discussion of the various clauses occupied the remainder of the evening.

DEATH OF THE HON. FRANCES EDEN.—We deeply regret to announce the demise of the above amiable and much-respected lady, who expired at ten minutes after ten on Thursday forenoon, at Eden Lodge, Knightsbridge. The lamented deceased was youngest sister of the late Earl of Auckland, whose death took place last January, under similar sudden circumstances.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday states that a telegraphic communication had announced that M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the ambassador at Madrid, had quitted that city without leave; and that, in consequence of such disrespectful conduct, the Council of Ministers had deprived him of his functions. The return of M. Napoleon Bonaparte to France is supposed to be for the purpose of taking part in the elections, so dissatisfied is he with those who counsel his cousin, the President of the Republic.

The report of the committee on the expenditure of the Provisional Government has been published. No member is charged with having appropriated the money to his own use; but the loose and extravagant way it was disposed of reflects great discredit upon all concerned. This report will shortly come under discussion.

ITALY.

Our latest advices inform us that the chiefs of the Leghorn insurrection were seeking shelter on board the vessels in the harbour.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

A second general engagement of a very sanguinary character took place at Kolding on Monday last, in which the Danes were completely routed by the Holstein troops, and obliged to retire, after an action of six hours' duration. The Danes commenced the attack with a view to dislodge the Holsteiners from the town. The latter has been reduced almost to ashes. The loss of the Danes is not stated, but it must be very great, as their rout was complete. The Holsteiners lost 1000 in killed and wounded.

IRELAND.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, the Countess of Clarendon, and suite arrived on Saturday evening in Dublin from England.

The Bishop (elect) of Down is to be consecrated at Armagh on Tuesday, the 1st of May, by his Grace the Lord Primate, assisted by the Bishops of Meath and Kilmore. The new Bishop will be enthroned at Lisburn on Thursday, the 3rd, and at Drogheda on Saturday, the 5th. The Rev. Thomas Knox, Prebendary of Tullybrack, is to preach the consecration sermon.

TAXING MASTERS.—It appears from a return to the House of Commons, that, on the 1st of February, 1849, there were in the Irish Court of Chancery three Taxing-Masters (Messrs. J. O'Dwyer, E. Tandy, and T. Reilly), enjoying salaries, the first of £1000, and the last two of £800 a year. They had two clerks, with salaries of £200 and £100 (a Mr. Francis Jackson and a Mr. Joseph Henry), and one messenger, with a salary of £30. The number of bills of costs remaining untaxed in the Master's office on the 1st of February last was 2588, amounting to £270,774. On the 1st of February, 1848, there was only one Taxing-Master—Mr. O'Dwyer. Mr. Tandy (since promoted to the office) was at that time a mere assistant, with a stipend of £450 (now raised to nearly double the amount).

THE POOR-LAW.—The Poor-law Commissioners have resolved on enforcing the Roman Catholic holidays in the case of Catholic paupers in work-houses. For doing so they have been severely assailed in the northern prints. It is quite clear that making Catholics work on these days (nine in the year) would be violating their religious feelings to some extent, and the Poor-law is unpopular enough without giving its administration a sectarian aspect.

FATHER MATHEW is to embark from Liverpool on the 21st of next month by the packet *Ashburton*. For some time the good man has been somewhat of an invalid from illness contracted in his zealous labours. Mr. Mathew goes to America to compliment those who so generously made him their almoner during the famine of 1847.

We understand that a son of Mr. Reynolds, the Member for Dublin, has been appointed to a situation at the Mint of the value of £400 per annum.—*Morning Post*.

EMIGRATION.—From the Powiscombe estate, in the county of Tyrone, the trustees have lately sent out to New York about two hundred small farmers and their families, who have been provided with clothing and all necessary outfit, besides receiving a sum of money to meet their immediate wants on reaching their destination. From Waterford, and other ports, emigration is proceeding on the most extensive scale.

FAMINE IN THE WEST.—The fearful state of affairs in Mayo is most painfully exhibited in the following statement, which appears in the *Mayo Constitution*:—"During the quarter sessions of Westport we witnessed scenes which we believed no state of misery or suffering could have brought about. It was that of hearing seventeen unfortunate creatures, convicted of various crimes, imploring the court to transport them from their native country, as their only refuge from the horrors of death from hunger."

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible epidemic is spreading with fearful violence over the western counties.

THE DEVONPORT COMMISSIONERS AND THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—The resolution of the Commissioners to withdraw from the establishment of the Orphans' Home three children formerly in the Devonport Workhouse, having been communicated to Miss Selton, that lady, in reply, remarks:—"I beg to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that I do not feel myself at liberty to comply with the request. The above-named children were received from the workhouse to be brought up and educated at the Orphans' Home. A charge so sacred and responsible I cannot voluntarily abandon." It is supposed that the Commissioners will rest content, as it seems they have not the power of compelling a compliance with their wishes.

KENT CRICKET CLUB.—The preliminaries for the grand matches of Kent and England, at Lord's ground and Canterbury, are already arranged. The days fixed for these highly interesting and attractive sports are at Lord's on the 9th of July, and at Canterbury in the grand week, commencing the 6th August.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine Service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence in the evening.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. Count Schimmelpenninck, the Netherlands Minister, had an audience of the Queen to deliver his new credentials from his Sovereign. The Marquis de Sauli, the Sardinian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty, to present a letter from his Sovereign on his accession. The Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Greece, had his audience of leave. Viscount Palmerston and Lord J. Russell also had audiences of the Queen. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, and Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, Groom in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent came to town from Frogmore House, Windsor, and took luncheon with the Queen and Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to Clarence House, St. James's. Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, honoured the Earl of Ellesmere with a visit in the course of the day, at his residence in Belgrave-square. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening, at Buckingham Palace. The company included his Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, his Serene Highness Prince William of Hesse Philippsthal, &c.

Wednesday was the birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, and of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert went about eleven o'clock to Gloucester House, to pay a visit of congratulation to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, on the auspicious return of her natal day. Her Majesty gave a juvenile party in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at three o'clock, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Countess Erbach-Schonberg, and the Princesses Amelia and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst. Her Majesty was received at the garden entrance by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who conducted her Majesty to the drawing-room, where the Queen received her august visitor.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM.—The Queen held a Drawing-room (the second this season) on Thursday, in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two, attended by the Royal suite, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and were received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse, who conducted her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the Royal Closet. The Queen and Prince entered the Throne-room shortly after two. Her Majesty wore a pink and silver watered train, trimmed with pink satin ribbons, silver cord, and bouquets of daisies, pink and white, ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with old lace. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of daisies, to correspond with the dress, diamonds, and feathers. Both the train and the petticoat were of British manufacture.

VISIT OF THE PRINCESSES HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFURST TO PORTSMOUTH.—These august relatives of the Queen Dowager left town on Monday morning, on a visit to see the lions of Portsmouth, attended by a small retinue. Their Serene Highnesses arrived at Portsmouth about half-past twelve, and were received without any ceremony of firing salutes, &c. The Port-Admiral and the Governor were in attendance upon them, and conducted them to the Sallyport, where the barge of the former was in waiting to receive and carry them on board the steam-yacht *Pine Queen*, which lay off the stairs. The *Pine Queen* conveyed the illustrious visitors to her Majesty's ship *Superb*, 80 guns, at Spithead, which was "dressed," and yards manned, to welcome them. Captain Purcell showed the party over the ship, on board of which they remained nearly an hour and a half, and left very highly pleased with all they saw, and the courtesy shown them by the captain and officers. After leaving the *Superb*, the visiting party were towed into harbour in the Port-Admiral's barge, and taken on board the flag-ship *Victory*, where the Nelsonian relics were pointed out, and the other objects of interest with which the ship abounds. The distinguished visitors inspected the *Excellent*, and afterwards returned to town, much gratified with their trip to Portsmouth.

ARRIVAL OF THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.—Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, at Kew, on Monday night, from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied from Dover by the Duchess of Cambridge. On Tuesday afternoon their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz paid a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses also visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House.

STATE BALL.—The Lord Chamberlain has issued invitations for a grand ball at Buckingham Palace, on Monday next, the 30th inst., by command of her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is, we are glad to learn, recovering from his severe attack of gout, but is not yet sufficiently well to take active exercise.

His Serene Highness Prince William of Hesse Philippsthal, who, with Prince Ernest, is staying on a visit to the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House, is on the eve of entering the British navy as midshipman.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The ex-King of the French, since his arrival at St. Leonards-on-Sea, has been in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. His ex-Majesty, in common with the rest of the illustrious family, appears to enjoy the retirement and genial air of this salubrious watering-place, and the late unseasonable weather has not prevented him from enjoying the pleasure of taking boating excursions to the various points of attraction along the coast.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LORD ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE.—We regret to learn that Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence is very seriously indisposed. The noble Lord was attacked about three weeks back by rheumatic gout, which eventually resulted in bilious fever, from which his Lordship has suffered severely, and much alarm has been occasioned to the members of his family. On Thursday his Lordship was somewhat better, and his medical attendants hold out favourable hopes.

ADDITIONAL PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has arranged to lay the first stone of the additional Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the county of Middlesex, at Colney Hatch, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, at twelve o'clock. The magistrates and their friends will be admitted by tickets issued by the visiting justices; the public without tickets. Colney Hatch is situated about nine miles N.E. of London, near the village of Southgate. In consequence of the building being only two stories high, it will range nearly a quarter of a mile in length. The asylum is intended to accommodate a thousand patients.

There is now making in Spitalfields, under the direction of Howell, James, and Co., of Regent-street, one of the most superb productions of the English loom. The dress is ordered expressly by her Majesty, and is intended to be worn at the Birthday Drawingroom. It is composed of the finest silk and threads of pure silver. The effect that is produced by a tasteful combination of the colours and the pattern is extremely beautiful, and reflects great credit on the English manufacturers.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

BAMPTON LECTURER.—The Rev. Edward Meyrick Gouldburn, M.A., late Fellow of Merton, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year.

The Reader of Experimental Philosophy will commence a course of lectures on Electricity, &c., at the Clarendon, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 1 o'clock.

It is contemplated to unite all the various museums of natural history, geology, &c. under one roof, in a building appropriate for the purpose, and calculated to display them to the best advantage.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE BURNBY PRIZE.—This prize, for the best English essay "on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the existence, nature, and attributes of God, or upon the truth and evidence of the Christian Religion," has been adjudged to J. Todhunter, B.A., of St. John's College (Senior Wrangler, 1848). The subject was, "The doctrine of a Divine Providence is inseparable from the belief in the existence of an absolutely perfect Creator."

LAW.—The Regius Professor of Laws (Dr. Maine) will commence his Lectures on the Civil and English Law for Easter Term, 1849, on Tuesday, the 8th of May. Subject, "The Law of Contracts."

MEDICINE.—The examination of candidates for the license "ad practicum in medicina," and for the M.B. degree, will commence on Monday, the 21st of May, in the schools under the public library.

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR.—A grace has passed the Senate to affix the University seal to a letter of thanks (written by the Public Orator) to his Royal Highness the Chancellor, for the portrait of himself, which his Royal Highness has graciously presented to the University.

DEGREES OF AFFINITY.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice of the holding of a Congregation this day, when the following grace will be offered to the Senate:—"To petition the Houses of Parliament against a bill before the Commons, intitled 'A bill to amend and alter the Act of the 5th and 6th years of King William IV., so far as relates to marriages within certain of the prohibited degrees of affinity.' The following is a draught of the petition:—"That your petitioners have learned with much concern that it is proposed to alter 'the Act of the 5th and 6th years of King William IV., so far as relates to marriages within certain of the prohibited degrees of affinity.' That it is the serious conviction of your petitioners that if such alteration becomes law, whilst the sanction of the Legislature will thus be given to marriages which have been uniformly prohibited by the laws of the English church and nation, the results will be highly injurious to society at large, and destructive of the purity and happiness of some of the most intimate relationships of domestic life. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that no such alteration may receive the sanction of your honourable House."

GRAND BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday evening, in accordance with the usual custom of the Chief Magistrate during his year of office, a grand entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, and the *élite* of the nobility. The attendance was more than ordinarily numerous, and included the French and Turkish Ambassadors; the Bavarian, Austrian, Netherlands, Portuguese, Prussian, and Danish Ministers; Baron de Schappingk, the Russian Minister at the Court of Lisbon; the Chevalier de Barboza, the Portuguese Minister at the Court of Berlin; the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Sumner, the Archbishop of York and Hon. Mrs. Musgrave, Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary Howard, Duchess of Sutherland, Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord and Lady John Russell, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lord and Lady Cottenham, Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl and Countess of Minto, Lady Charlotte Elliott, Earl and Countess Grey, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Sir George Grey and Miss Baring, Lord Campbell and Baroness Stratheden, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, &c.

The dinner was laid in the Egyptian Hall. The substantial materials of the banquet were the most *recherché* in their character, including not only the delicacies of the season, but many of those which in the ordinary course of nature can only be obtained at an advanced period of the summer. The musical arrangements, both vocal and instrumental, were complete; and the formalities—the never-failing loving-cup included—were upheld with becoming dignity. The cloth having been removed, and grace chanted, the usual loyal toasts were given.

The Lord Mayor then gave the "Health of Lord J. Russell and her Majesty's Ministers." The toast was drunk with three times three.

Lord John Russell responded. He said: My Lord Mayor, I rise to return you and to this company my most grateful thanks, and the grateful thanks of my colleagues, for the honour you have done us in drinking our healths on this occasion, and in so doing for myself, I must recollect that I have not only the honour of being a minister of the Crown, but I am likewise in your service, and have the honour of representing you in the Commons House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lord, you have referred to us in a manner for which I was totally unprepared; you have referred to the mode in which the duties of the ministers of the Crown have been discharged during times which no one can deny have been times of great difficulty. Whatever may have been the success of our endeavours with respect to some of those difficulties which have now happily passed away, whatever may be hereafter our success with respect to others which are not yet overcome, I must always feel that it is not to our efforts only, but next to the providence of the Almighty, to the institutions of this country, and to the temper and spirit of the people of this country, that that success was owing. (Cheers.) My Lord, in the difficulties of the past year, amidst the convulsions which took place throughout Europe, it was true we had great authority and responsibility entrusted to us, it is true that we had vast means at our disposal, but those who had observed the events of that year must have seen that mere authority was broken, and that arms in the hands of the greatest and bravest of men fell powerless, at least for a time. It would have been madness, therefore, in us, under such circumstances, to have trusted our reliance solely on our own authority and the powers of the executive government. But we did trust it, and with a confidence which the result has shown was not misplaced, on the harmony of the constitution, and the union of every part of society, and of all classes of the community, for the preservation of peace and order. We know that that union which had hitherto constituted, will continue to form her strength and our best security. We well know that in having the benefit of a monarchy, we enjoyed the blessings which that monarchy dispensed; we knew that in possessing an established church, the name of that established church was connected with the dispensation of religion, and with the spiritual comforts which it administered. We well knew that in having the law on our side, we had the sense of the people of this country that that law was fairly and equally administered by honourable, learned, and upright men. It was on these circumstances resulting on the feeling of this country, that if they sought for change, that change must be for the worse, not for the better—it was on this feeling that we placed our reliance, and not on any authority we could exert, however necessary it might be in some cases to exert authority to meet the exigencies of the times. In the course of this period, it is true, also, that we had to consider the danger that might meet us from abroad, but we have had the satisfaction to find that the nations of Europe generally have been anxious to maintain their alliance with this country. From most of them we have received assurances of a desire to unite with us in maintaining the peace of Europe; and more especially have we received assurances of the continuance of that alliance which has already been referred to—the alliance between France and England, and of preserving that excellent understanding which has prevailed between the two Governments, and which is so essential to the peace of the world. (Cheers.) In speaking on these subjects, I must say that we think ourselves bound not only to keep in mind the excellence of the institutions of this country, but the fact that those institutions cannot be preserved by the attempt to uphold them by a mere superstitious reverence and veneration, and by refusing to adapt them to the changes which are going on in this as in all other countries." The fairest and most beautiful temples neglected are subject to decay, all things of human origin require continual care and supervision; but let it be our endeavour, in whatever alterations we may make in the institutions of this country, that they shall be made in the spirit in which those institutions were originally framed—in that spirit in which the great and wise men who founded them would have altered them if they had had the circumstances of our day before them. Let us not endeavour, by any vain attempt of our own, to make something fanciful and unreal (which may appear to us to be better than the British Constitution) as a substitute for those institutions which now exist; but, on the other hand, let us not imagine, that, by preserving what is defective, we are doing that which is most useful, or most likely to maintain the best of those institutions. I cannot sit down without shortly adverting to the circumstances under which we are now placed, as compared with those under which we were placed a short time ago with respect to the hostilities in India, and the termination of the hostilities then being carried on; but relying, as we had a right to do, on the spirit and bravery of our army in India, we have seen all apprehensions dispelled, and victory crown our arms. My belief is that similar difficulties will always be overcome by similar means; that the same spirit which animates the soldiers of this empire animates the various classes of this country in their different spheres, in whatever pursuit they may be engaged, that it is that same indomitable spirit and the same determination to do their duty in the face of all difficulties; and in this belief and this conviction, while I cannot claim for myself or colleagues any undue merit for any great success which may have attended our efforts, I do express the firmest reliance on the fate and fortunes of this mighty empire. (Cheers.)

Other complimentary toasts followed, and the festive party did not separate until an advanced hour.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing events since our last publication have been few, but full of interest. On Friday the Epsom Spring Meeting should have been brought to an issue; winter, however, was at its zenith, and the stable-boys, instead of galloping their horses, were playing at snowballs. A postponement became indispensable, in order that the course might be swept, which having been done in the course of the night, the affair "came off" on the following day, and the "pet of the pubs," i. e. the Great Metropolitan Handicap, was carried off by that excellent sportsman, Sir Joseph Hawley's Fernhill; Peep, on whom the state of the ground told fearfully, playing second fiddle. The weather and the postponement made the meeting a failure in everything but sport, which was plentiful enough to satisfy the most voracious appetite. The First Spring Meeting commenced on Monday, and was in full progress when our last despatch was posted. The crack race of the week was decided on Tuesday, in favour of Nunnykirk; Honeycomb running him to half a length, and—at least, so say the cognoscenti—"stretching" him.

The ensuing week will be a bustling one on the banks of the Dee, the Chester Races—the greatest in the spring of the year—commencing on Tuesday and lasting until Friday. The Cup will be run for on Wednesday, and, should the weather be favourable, will draw an immense crowd; the animals most fancied for it are Joc-o'-Sot, Halo, Blucher, Inheritress, Geraldine, Chanticleer, Peep-o'-day Boy, Fernhill, and Dacia.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Fifty Pounds.			
Lord V. Poulett's Brandyface, 5 yrs .. ..	..	..	(Rogers) 1
Lord Exeter's Gardania, 4 yrs .. ..	..	..	(Pettit) 2
The DOWNHAM STAKES of 200 SOVS each.			
Lord Bateman's Goodwood, 8st 4lb .. ..	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord W. Poulett's c. by Touchstone, out of Van ..	..	..	(Rogers) 2

TUESDAY.

The TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES of 100 SOVS each, h ft.			
Mr. A. Nichol's Nunnykirk .. ..	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Clifden's Honeycomb .. ..	..	..	(Robinson) 2
The QUEEN'S PLATE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for mares.			
Lord Exeter's b f Tophana, 4 yrs .. ..	..	..	(Flatman) 1
Mr. Stephenson's b m Doctrine .. ..	..	..	(Butler) 2

WEDNESDAY.

PLATE of 50 SOVS.			
Mr. Drinkald's Susan Lovell, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb ..	..	..	(Rodney) 1
Mr. Gordon's Queen Mary, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb ..	..	..	(Kitchener) 2
HANDICAP PLATE of 50 SOVS.			
Lord Clifden's Wanota, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb .. ..	..	..	(Robinson) 1
Mr. Wigram's Keraun, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .. ..	..	..	(Chapple) 2

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 25 SOVS. each; T.Y.C.			
St. Ann .. ..	..	..	..
Chicot .. ..	..	..	..
The ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES, by subscription of 100 SOVS each.			
Mr. F. Clarke's f, The Flea, by Coronation, out of Puce ..	..	..	(A. Day) 1
Mr. Greville's Clarissa .. ..	..	..	(Flatman) 2
The QUEEN'S PLATE, of 100 GUINEAS.			
Lord Exeter's Swordplay, 4 yrs .. ..	..	..	(Flatman) 1
Mr. Batson's Beauclerc, 4 yrs .. ..	..	..	.. 2



PEEP-O'-DAY BOY.

FERNHILL.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—THE RACE FOR "THE METROPOLITAN."—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—SATURDAY, April 21.

TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.

Sir G. Heathcote's Black Eagle, 3 yrs	(R. Sherwood)	1
Count Batthyany's Eva	(Kitchener)	2

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Duke of Richmond's Officious	(Kitchener)	1
Major Martyn's The Swede	(S. Mann)	2

GREAT METROPOLITAN HANDICAP of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 500 added, &c.; the winner of the Great Northamptonshire Stakes to carry 5lb extra; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 50 sovs.

Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb (including 5lb extra) (Pearl)	1
Lord Howth's Peep-o'-Day-Boy, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb .. (A. Day)	2
Mr. Gordon's Do-the-Boys, 3 yrs, 5st (Hiett)	3

The following started, but were not placed:—Mr. Griffith's Hagley, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb; Mr. Watt's Mogador, 5 yrs, 8st; Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher, 4 yrs, 8st; Mr. John's New Forest Deer, aged, 7st 9lb; Mr. E. R. Clarke's Giselle, 6 yrs, 7st 5lb; Mr. Osbaldeston's Fugleman, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb; Mr. J. Clarke's Maid of Lyme, 6 yrs, 6st 11lb; Mr. Price's Tuscan, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb; Mr. Burgess' Trap, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb; Mr. C. Formby's Bagatelle, 6 yrs, 5st 8lb; Lord Eglintoun's Lugar, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb; Count Batthyany's Eva, 3 yrs, 4st 4lb (carried 5st 1lb); Mr. Pedley's Cockermouth, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb.

RAILWAY STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. The winner to be sold for 250 sovs, if demanded, &c.

Sir G. Heathcote's c by Velocipede d by Emilius out of Nannette, 3 yrs	(Robert Sherwood)	1
Mr. Bartley's Crist, 4 yrs	(Hornsby, jun.)	2

SURREY HUNT STAKES, of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. Heats.

Mr. Hornsby's Bokhara, aged, 7st 7lb	(Hornsby, jun.)	1
Mr. Price's Lysimachus, 3 yrs, 5st 6lb	(R. Sherwood)	2

We have engraved the race for the great Metropolitan Handicap, and subjoin a few details of the sport:—They all got off well at the first word—Cockermouth, Lugar, Fugleman, Hagley, Eva, Maid of Lyme, Do-the-Boys, and Bagatelle, composing the front rank; in the rear being the two heavy weights, Fernhill, and New-Forest Deer. Cockermouth and Lugar cut out the work to the first turn, which the latter took so wide that he never afterwards had a chance of getting near the front. Maid of Lyme and Fugleman here showed in advance for a few strides, when the running was taken up at a great pace by Do-the-Boys, followed by Eva, Hagley, and Fugleman; in their wake, at a wide interval, coming Peep-o'-day Boy, Mogador, and the ruck. On nearing the top of the hill, Eva ran up to Do-the-Boys, and raced for the lead, but was immediately shaken off, the horse going on with a rapidly increasing lead to Tattenham-corner: here he must have been six or eight lengths first, Peep-o'-day Boy was second, and Fernhill third; Hagley and Flatcatcher next, but all were wide apart. Do-the-Boys swerved to the upper side, after crossing the road, and before he reached the distance was completely "used up." The race was now left to Fernhill and Peep-o'-day Boy; the former taking the lead half way up the distance, and winning cleverly by half a length; the favourite, who challenged opposite the stand, never quite reaching him. Do-the-Boys was beaten two lengths from the second, and was about as far before Hagley; Eva was a very bad fifth, and Flatcatcher sixth. Lugar, Trap, Mogador (who is said to have broken down), Fugleman, and Cockermouth were beaten a long way. Run in four minutes thirty-five seconds. Value of the stakes, £1594.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION AT ECKERNFORDE.

In our Journal for April 14, we so fully detailed the late affair at Eckernförde that we need only quote a portion of the account to accompany our representation of the explosion, from a sketch by a Hamburg artist.

"In the course of the engagement, the *Christian VIII.* managed to run again aground and to catch fire, and was at length compelled to strike to a Holstein battery of two pieces, aided by some Nassau light artillery. The surrender of the *Christian VIII.* was almost immediately followed by that of the *Gefion*; and the Danish sailors of the *Gefion*, aided by the German soldiers, set about to save the crew of the *Christian VIII.*; 400 men were saved, but at eight o'clock p.m., the vessel, which had been burning steadily all the while, exploded with the remaining 700 men. Of the crew of the *Gefion*, 250 escaped without injury, but the number of the killed and wounded was not less than 150."

Letters and papers subsequently received contain some further particulars of the engagement at Eckernförde, in which the loss of human life is asserted to have been very great, though no positive statement of the number of Danes missing has come to hand. Of prisoners there are no less than 1050—officers, sailors, and marines. It appears, from the accounts of the captured Danish officers, that, on the day of the battle, the two vessels entered the harbour of Eckernförde with a very favourable wind, which, of course, could not but be unfavourable to their leaving it. They relied on their steamers for the means of getting away in case of need. The German gunners, however, kept up a well-directed fire upon the two steamers, and disabled them. The result is on record. It appears that the *Christian VIII.* caught fire as early as 10 o'clock p.m., so that she burned almost 10 hours before she exploded. The Danes held out manfully to the last.



EXPLOSION OF THE DANISH SHIP "CHRISTIAN VIII." IN THE HARBOUR OF ECKERNFORDE.

F I N E A R T S .



"CHRIST TEACHING HUMILITY."—PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER, R.S.A.—FROM THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART.

THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART.

IN the notice of the opening of this Exhibition, in our Journal for March 31, we pointed to Mr. Lauder's "finished study for a large picture" of "Christ teaching Humility," as one of the ablest works in the collection. We now engrave this very impressive scene, which we have already characterized as "a very thoughtful production, well sustained throughout, and conceived on higher principles of art than is commonly to be seen among our living British artists."

The second illustration is Mr. A. W. Williams's "Lowering Weather—Cader Idris, North Wales." This is a picture of very striking merit; the dark, inky, clouds, and the deepening rustle of the trees and high grass, cleverly indicate the approaching storm, whilst the massive majesty of Cader Idris adds to the sombre character of the scene. It is painted throughout with great vigour and ability. We are happy to learn that Mr. Creswick has purchased this clever picture—the price, £80.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE Fifteenth annual Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colour was opened at the old quarters of the Society in Pall-mall, on Monday last.

Viewed as a whole, it may safely be looked upon as fully up to the mark of last year. The Society still suffers from the loss of men like Topham, Duncan, Dodgson, and Jenkins; and Mr. Wehnert has not done justice to the expectations that were raised, not among his friends alone, but with the public generally, from his "Sculptor in Prison" and his "Sebastian Gomez." On the other hand, Mr. Warren and Mr. Haghe, the President and Vice-President, have here, in some respects, excelled many of their greatest efforts on earlier occasions; while Mr. Davidson continues to paint green lanes and green trees with a Lee and Creswick-like beauty; and Mr. E. H. Corbould, in one very successful picture, has shown us how he can persuade critics and connoisseurs into the notion that Mr. Corbould and Mr. Haghe are one and the same artist.

Mr. Warren's picture is, as usual, an Egyptian scene, and represents "Joseph's Coat brought to Jacob." The patriarch is seated like a colossal statue on a stone outside his tent, with his face buried in his hands, while his sons kneel, and hold the coat of their brother before their father's face. The grouping of the sons is a little awkward; but the whole picture, as an attempt at high scriptural illustration, is superior to anything we remember to have seen on the walls of a Water-Colour Exhibition for many years. This, we regret to observe, is the only work which Mr. Warren has sent to the present Exhibition.

Mr. Haghe, the Vice-President, has two pictures: one, "Vespers in the Church of St. Anne, Bruges;" and the other, a domestic interior, entitled "The Veteran's Story." The effect of light, or, rather, of two lights, in the Church of St. Anne—the religious aspect of the whole place—the breadth and beauty of ar-

rangement in the figures—and the rich deep sombre tone that pervades every portion of this noble triumph of Water-Colour art, have never been surpassed, even by Mr. Haghe himself. It is "sold," as it deserves to be; and so, indeed, is his other picture, a kind of conversation piece, which we shall engrave.

The deficiency in landscape art, which has long been felt, and still continues to be felt, as the leading defect of the New Society, and the principal difference between the Old and New Water-Colour Societies, Mr. Charles Davidson has done his best on this occasion to supply. He has eighteen works in all; of which the best, to our taste, is No. 68, "A Straw Yard;" a most exquisitely felt and rendered picture. The farm-house, a little in the distance, is placed most invitingly; while the trees are grouped and painted with an innate feeling for nature, and a taste and skill in art, which even the uneducated eye cannot but admire. His green trees, in some of his other works—not from their execution, but from their number—are somewhat monotonous; and we would suggest that on a future occasion, Mr. Davidson would do well to give more variety of tint to his pictures. Nature is beautiful not only in the spring (Mr. Davidson's favourite season), but in summer and in autumn. Some of our greatest poets, Thomson, Burns, &c., have preferred autumn to spring; and the "Winter" of Thomson is the grandest of his four seasons.

No. 132. A little picture, by Mr. E. H. Corbould, (who has not been so good for many years), is called "Happy as a Queen," and represents a gleaner returning from the field—not embrowned with the broiling sun, though she has toiled in gathering her scanty harvest—but an amateur gleaner, such as artists love to paint—a pretty face and pretty figure, in a pretty dress, with the em-



"LOWERING WEATHER—CADER IDRIS, NORTH WALES."—PAINTED BY A. W. WILLIAMS.—FROM THE FREE ART EXHIBITION.

blems of autumn and the harvest field about her. There is a poetic feeling notwithstanding, and some delicate painting. Mr. Absolon, who contributes a Harvest Field, under the title of "Plenty" (No. 55), is truer to autumn and the country, and the class of English gleaners, even in Saxon times. There is real merit, too, in Mr. Absolon's picture.

Mr. Vacher is at a standstill; but, then, he has already achieved some triumphs, and has carried his art to great excellence. But we look for variety and advancement. His "Piazza of St. Peter's on the morning of the Benediction-Rome" is not more wonderful for its minute detail than for the breadth and spirit with which it has been treated; but we prefer, as a work of art, No. 26, by the same artist, "An Italian Pass," a small narrow strip of a picture, full of pictorial truth and true to Italian scenery.

There are other pictures in the Exhibition which deserve and demand some notice at our hands. No. 35, by Mr. John Chase, "Fontainebleau in the sixteenth century—the Return from Matins," is a clever interior, quite up to the mark of Mr. John Nash. No. 304, by Mr. Kearney, "Alessandro di Medici, Duke of Florence, in the studio of Benvenuto Cellini," shows skill and taste, an eye alive to the difficulties of art. No. 326, by Mr. Howse, "The Fountain in the Place de la Pucelle, Rouen," is distinguished for pictorial and familiar truth. Miss Oliver (witness No. 229) can catch the beauties of nature, which she knows so well how to appreciate. Miss Fanny Corbux has painted the face of "Hagar" with much earnestness of expression, and with great beauty of feeling and finish; and Mr. W. Robertson, the excellent professor of drawing at the Charter House and the Royal Naval School, has, in two landscapes—one a scene in Suffolk, the other near Capel Cuaig, in North Wales—caught many of those excellences which he understands so perfectly and teaches so well.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Little did those, the most learned in discerning the flickering lights and shades of theatrical enterprise, dream last year that this season there should be a night when public curiosity would be more piqued as regards Jenny Lind, and the "Sonnambula," perhaps the best, and also the most frequently repeated, of her parts, more attractive than ever it was to the public. Now, indeed, every one without as well as within must feel how much increased curiosity and interest must be; months having been spent in speculation on the retirement of Jenny Lind from the stage, the topic, *ad nauseam*, during this lapse of time, of every journal, of every coffee-house, and every fireside.

The eagerness to behold the great Swedish vocalist is the greater, as no one knows, up to this moment, whether she retires this year or next—whether she will sing six nights, as agreed, or unto the remainder of the season. What may be most justly observed is, that Mlle. Lind has done that which was wise and just in returning to the stage for a few nights, at all events; and this entirely settling aside the interests of the great establishment, which had suffered injury from her withdrawal in exact proportion to its devotion to her. She was born on the stage, — on the stage she acquired her fame and fortune,—on the stage she gave the most useful example of moral conduct, and through the stage she alone acquired means of beneficence.

There were, moreover, other attractions besides the reappearance of Mlle. Lind at the Opera on Thursday—it was the first *début* in this country of Signor Calzolari, a tenor, whose reputation as a singer of Rubini's school, and of the more classical music of Italy, has long been very considerable. He is not handsome, he is not so finished and spirited an actor as most of his great contemporaries; and those who admire most the artificial notes of the *voce di testa*, which he eludes or dissembles, may experience some disappointment. However, with these exceptions, no real amateur but must listen to Signor Calzolari with delight. He has no-hing of the harshness and abruptness of the ready tone and strained force of those who have been the victims of that style which Meyerbeer first established, and Verdi "out-heroded." His intonation is true; his tones are soft, mellifluous, unforced, full of that feeling, grace, and breadth of manner, and with that elegance of phrasing which characterises the higher Italian school.

The next attraction of the night was the part of the *Count*, performed for the first time by Beletti.

On the opening of the doors there was a headlong rush of the well-dressed crowd, never seen anywhere before Jenny Lind's nights. On the entrance of the great vocalist, there was that applause, that cheering and enthusiasm expressed in all possible manners, such as, before her arrival in England, was never witnessed at any theatre. Her voice was in its highest perfection—every phrase drew forth the whispered utterance, at least, of general delight. After the first act Mlle. Lind was called for, but she did not come; still the applause lasted ten minutes at least. At the close of the next act, and on the final fall of the curtain, above all, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Signor Calzolari at first trembled in voice, with emotion; and whilst the audience acknowledged its charm, they doubted its certainty and its power. But, in the second act, his singing of "Pasce agnardo," and of the still more difficult and twice repeated passage, "So possea odiarte," dispelled all doubt, and excited the greatest sensation. The applause given him was loud and repeated, accompanied with every expression of approval, and the encores were unanimous. Beletti, suffering under a severe cold, still managed to do justice to "Vi ravviso," and had an ample share in the spectators' approval. We may say, in a word, that this was in every respect the most thoroughly satisfactory performance that could be witnessed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Semiramide," of the performance of which we gave an account last week, was repeated on Saturday with equal effect, the house being as well attended, and the applause as enthusiastic as on the preceding representation.

On Tuesday the "Barbiere di Siviglia" was produced, for two reasons—that of allowing Ronconi to make his first appearance of the season in the part of Figaro, and of again bringing Mademoiselle Angri before the public, as *Rosina*. The lively barber is one of Ronconi's very best impersonations. Always a fine actor, his bearing as Figaro is so animated, and his gaiety so spontaneous and good-tempered, that he never fails to carry his audience with him to a remarkable extent. Hence his tremendous reception, and the continuous applause subsequently awarded to him. He was in admirable voice. His "Largo al factotum" was loudly re-demanded; and in the other well-known pieces—the duet, "All'idea," the "Zitti, zitti," and the "Dunquo io son"—he called up the liveliest enthusiasm. The *Rosina* of Mlle. Angri, although played with great finish and extraordinary brilliancy, did not altogether create the impression that might have been anticipated. She can evidently produce a greater effect in serious characters than in those of the class to which *Rosina* belongs; at the same time, her wonderful vocalisation and singular facility can never fail to rouse an audience to a pitch of great excitement. Hence the applause throughout was immense, but it was given rather to her execution of the music than general conception of the character, which differed in some degree from that with which we are best acquainted. In "Una voce" she produced a great sensation; and this was indeed her greatest "hit" of the evening—a substituted piece, in the scene of the lesson, calling forth comparatively little applause, despite the really wonderful and daring manner in which its difficulties were accomplished.

Signor Salvi was the *Almaviva*, and he appeared to great advantage in the part, singing its music in a careful and spirited manner, as did Signor Tagliafico that of *Bartolo*, his fine voice giving good effect to the airs allotted to him. *Basilio* was sustained by Signor Polonini, and he deserves honourable mention for the pains he took with so small a rôle. It is almost needless to say that the band, under Mr. Costa's direction, performed the overture in most splendid style, and that it was unanimously and loudly encored. At the conclusion of the opera Ronconi and Mlle. Angri were loudly called for, and appeared to receive the renewed applause of a crowded audience.

On Thursday evening Miss Catherine Hayes appeared, for the first time, in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and was received with the loudest enthusiasm, her singing and performance generally surpassing that of *Linda*. Another novelty in the cast was the first appearance of Mario as *Edgar*. He is still evidently suffering from the effects of his late severe indisposition; but he sang the music with the most refined expression; and in the second act, and the beautiful "Fra poco," which forms the *finale*, was loudly cheered. Tamburini was as fine as can be conceived as the brother.

The first act of the "Barbiere" concluded the evening's programme. Mlle. Angri worked her hearers up to the highest pitch of admiration by her easy victory over the most extraordinary vocal difficulties in "Una voce."

PRINCESS.

A three-act opera, under the name of "The Heart of Mid Lothian," has been produced at this theatre. It is an adaptation of an opera by Caraffa, produced at the Opéra Comique, in Paris, in 1827. The arrangement and adaptation for the English stage is by Mr. E. J. Loder, the musical director of the theatre, who has interpolated some airs of his own, which, in justice, we must say form the most pleasing portion of the music of the opera. Great liberties are taken by the writer of the libretto, Scribe, with the novel of Sir Walter Scott, from which the plot of the opera is obtained; but the chief incidents are retained—the shame and trial of *Eglie*, the devotion of *Jeanie Deans*, the mad vagaries and touching story of *Madge Wildfire*, and so on. But *Geordie Robertson* is transformed into the son of the Duke of Argyll, and some other licence is resorted to, in order to accomplish a due melodramatic action, and an operatic dénouement.

The music of the opera is light and pleasing, but without originality—decidedly French in style. There are very few striking or beautiful passages, but the whole flows on easily, and without wearying the audience. It is pretty equally divided between the principal characters—Mlle. Nau, as *Madge Wildfire*, to which character she gave much dramatic development, having full opportunity to display her florid vocalization; Miss Poole (*Jeanie Deans*) giving full effect to some pretty ballads, in one of which ("In the days of happy childhood") she was encored; and Miss Lanza, as *Eglie Deans*, being afforded full scope for her vocal and histrionic powers. Mr. Charles Braham, as *Geordie Robertson*, sang one or two ballads in a very satisfactory manner; and Mr. Weiss made a character, both as an actor and a vocalist, of *Ratcliffe*, the smuggler. The opera is highly successful.

The only novelty this week has been a successful farce at the STRAND Theatre, entitled "John Dobbs," produced for the first time on Monday evening. It is by Mr. Maddison Morton, a gentleman whom we may regard as our most prolific, as well as our most fortunate farce-writer; indeed, had he never written anything else but "Box and Cox," that would have been sufficient to have established him as a great dramatic humorist. It is true his pieces are usually more or less adaptations from the French; but he clothes the skeleton plots with English flesh and blood, so that we are not disposed to quarrel with him on that account. A clever young countryman, *John Dobbs*, is in love with a lady considerably his superior in sta-

tion; in fact, he is a kind of native *Claude Melnotte*. Of course his addresses are rejected by the family; but, by bringing all his talents into full play, and turning them to every available account, he at length carries his point with everybody, even to the discomfiture of a rival. This is all; but the action is so ingeniously worked out, the plot so well dovetailed, and the dilemmas so cleverly combated, that, with the excellent acting of Mr. Leigh Murray as the young farmer, and Mr. Compton as the rustic, the applause is continuous and hearty. The farce will have a long run, and, we expect, become a stock piece. Mr. W. Farren's appearance at this house continues to afford great gratification to his patrons.

The most important novelty in preparation is a new five-act play at SADLER'S WELLS, which will be immediately produced, with all the care and excellence that distinguishes everything brought out under that management.

The ballet of "Le Violon du Diable," in which Cerito and St. Léon made such a hit at the Académie Royale, in Paris, has been turned into a burlesque by Mr. Webster, and will be produced at the ADELPHI next week. Madame Celeste, of course, plays the chief character, and Miss Woolgar is the representative of the violinist. It will be brought out with great splendour. We believe Mr. O. Smith will perform the original owner of the violin.

"Romeo and Juliet" has been produced at the MARYLEBONE, Miss Fanny Vining playing *Romeo*, Mrs. Mowat *Juliet*, and Mr. Davenport *Mercutio*.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF SOCIAL LIFE.—On Monday evening, Mr. John Parry, whose popularity is as extended as his talent is varied, made his first appearance in London, at Willis's Rooms, in a new entertainment with the above title, written expressly for him by Mr. Albert Smith, of which we gave a report a week or two ago. The peculiar genius of John Parry is especially adapted to portray the several aspects of "many-coloured life;" he has a natural turn for humour, his features are mobile, and his multiple voice is so flexible that he can at will modulate its tones to all and every register. His oddity is never sullied by vulgarity, and his musical knowledge and executive dexterity afford him advantages never before possessed by any of his predecessors in this class of entertainment. From a singer of an original species of songs, with whom none other may be compared, he at once steps forth as an illustrator of various characters, and gives to them the truthfulness of the daguerotype and the vitality of nature. Of course, the songs form a salient point of the "Lights and Shadows," and, notwithstanding he was labouring under the disadvantage of hoarseness, he imparted to them an excellence seldom exceeded even by himself. During the entertainment, and at its conclusion, the applause was enthusiastic as it was unanimous. The entertainment will be repeated on Monday, the 7th of May. The room was inconveniently crowded, although the sale of tickets was stopped on Saturday, and several hundred persons were turned away from the doors.

MUSIC.

PARIS, APRIL 25.—The fourth representation of the new opera, Meyerbeer's "Prophète," takes place to-night at the Théâtre de la Nation. Owing to a slight indisposition of Viardot there was no performance on Monday. On the third time, however, that the "Prophète" was given, last Friday, the enthusiasm was greater than on any preceding occasion. Some pieces of music, which were omitted at the last moment, owing to the length of the opera, including a chorus of women and a march, are to be executed at the Conservatoire.

Every true lover of art will rejoice that justice has, at last, been rendered to Berlioz by the Société des Concerts; for in the seventh programme, selections from his "Faust," including his "Marche Hongroise," were performed. Now that his works have been once heard, it is to be hoped that exclusiveness has received its death-blow in this classic institution. Mlle. Pleyel, the pianiste, and Batta, the violoncellist, give a concert next Saturday.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Sacred Harmonic Society gave, on Monday, a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Costa. The Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Reeves and Machin, were the principal vocalists. On the 27th the oratorio was repeated.—The 22nd Concert at Exeter-Hall, on Wednesday, was for the benefit of Mr. Willy, the leader of the band. Miss Ellen Day and Mr. Lindsay Sloper were the pianists; and Misses Lucombe, A. and M. Williams, Dolby, E. Lyon, and Messrs. Whitworth, Allan Irving, T. Williams, and Binge, the vocalists.—M. Alary, a clever composer and professor of singing, the master of Mario and Sims Reeves, gave a morning concert, on Friday, at the Hanover Rooms. We will supply a notice in our next Number.—Strauss, with his band, gave an evening concert on Monday, at the Hanover-rooms; and Mr. Charles Muhlenfeldt, the pianist and composer, had a *matinée musicale*, on Wednesday, at the same locality.—The second classical *matinée musicale* of Miss Ellen and Mr. John Day took place on Thursday.—Mlle. Lind sang at a concert on Monday, at Plymouth; conducted by J. Benedict. Vivier, the horn-player, was the lion instrumentalist.—Mr. Henry Wyld, the pianist, commenced, on the 20th, a series of classical concerts at Blackheath.—The Fourth Philharmonic Concert will take place on Monday; the third meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday; and the fifth concert of the Amateur Society, on Wednesday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.—On Monday, at Stratford-upon-Avon, the members of the Royal Shakespearian Club held their annual meeting.—Dr. Thompson in the chair. The annual report stated that the completion of the purchase of Shakspeare's house and premises was the first point in importance in the proceedings of the past year, the committee in connexion therewith having to express their regret that they had been obliged to obtain a temporary loan on the deeds of the property from the Stratford Bank of £470, and, until this sum was repaid, no steps could be taken as to the ultimate conservation of the property. The committee felt sanguine that when the discreditable position in which "a relic so essentially national" was placed, the small amount required to release it, and place it under the care of Government, would speedily be supplied. For the satisfaction of contributors, the report stated that a trustworthy person was placed in the birth-place of the bard, which was open to all visitors free of charge; but a subscription-book being kept in the room, and there being rents derivable from adjoining property, it was hoped from these sources the interest upon the money advanced by the bank, and the expense of the occupant of the premises, would be defrayed. A Government grant of £200 was acknowledged, and the fund raised by Mr. Dickens and his friends, by their amateur theatrical performances, for the purpose of endowing a custodianship of the house, which amounted to £1500, had been invested in the funds, in the names of Charles Dickens and John Forster, Esqs. The club accounts show a deficit of £25. A handsome mulberry-tree cup had been presented to the members by the widow of the late Rev. Elias Webb, in conformity with the wish of the latter. The report concluded by a congratulatory paragraph on the success of the last year's anniversary.

FACTORY MEMORIALS.—The memorials which have arisen from the meetings of the factory operatives, held at Todmorden, last week, have been sent to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, for presentation to Parliament. The operatives' memorial was signed by 2911 in the short space of two days; that of the managers and overlookers received 98 in the same time; and the masters' memorial was signed by 25 at Todmorden and Hebdenbridge, being a large majority of the manufacturers in those places. The managers, operatives, and a majority of the masters all agree that great benefit has been received from the introduction of the ten hours bill by the operatives generally in this locality. The young men look much better, cleaner, and healthier, and at many places they have formed mutual improvement classes, which are well attended, and their improvement is visible, both morally and intellectually. The young women have also more time to bestow in learning domestic duties, and great good has resulted therefrom. Their dwellings have undergone a thorough cleaning, and sickness is not so prevalent.

INCREASE IN THE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF LIVERPOOL.—The Customs receipts of Liverpool continue to increase, and almost keep pace with the increase of the tonnage of the port. The following comparative statement shows our progress as compared with our position in the corresponding period of last year:—

	1848.	1849.
January	£292,507	£320,356
February	251,349	261,480
March	277,465	292,055
Total	£821,321	£873,891

giving an increase on the quarter of £52,570. It will be borne in mind that the Corn Laws were totally repealed on the 1st of February in this year, which renders the increase much more striking.

THE LAND SCHEME.—The *Worcester Herald* gives a lamentable account of the condition of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's allottees on the Lawland's Estate, in Redmarley, Worcestershire. Six families have left, and the rest are in a state approaching to destitution. The "settlement" was made in 1848.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES IN LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday night a pawnbroker's shop, 109, Dale-street, Liverpool, was feloniously entered, and not less than 67 watches carried away. The thieves also stole a quantity of silver and gold guard-chains, silver spoons, gold wedding-rings, &c. Twenty pounds has been offered for such information as will lead to their apprehension, but hitherto without effect.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—On Tuesday morning, an accident of rather a serious nature occurred at the Accrington Station of the East Lancashire Railway. About ten o'clock in the morning, a train reached the Accrington station from Burnley. Two or three carriages of the Burnley train were removed from it, for the purpose of being attached to a train which had arrived from Preston, and was about to start for Manchester. According to the usual practice, a horse was employed for the purpose of taking the detached carriages from one train to the other. The carriages came at too great a speed, on which some of the porters in attendance at the station applied themselves in checking the motion. This being done, one of the porters, John Hayes, was endeavouring to regain his position on the platform, when he stumbled, and his right leg got entangled between the footboard of one of the carriages and the platform. The consequence was a severe fracture of the right thigh, and severe laceration of the leg. With the least possible delay, the poor man was extricated from his dangerous position, and removed forthwith to the Manchester Infirmary, where, on Tuesday evening, the limb was amputated half way up the thigh. We regret to add that the patient lies in a very precarious condition. Hayes is about thirty-five years of age, a married man, but has no children.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Germanicus."—We purpose giving next week a diagram of the present position of the London and Amsterdam match game, with the moves played since we published the former diagram in our paper of November 25, 1848.

"Maza."—Will our friendly correspondent oblige us by saying whether the acknowledgment of his *bijou Chess-table* and men came safely to hand.

"F. W. P."—The office of the Chess-Player's Chronicle is in King William-street, Charing-cross. The magazine is published monthly; price 1s. For volumes 5 and 6, containing the great match games, apply to Hastings, bookseller, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

"Argent," "Max," and others are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Kling's Problems in another part of this paper.

"G. H. T." Belgravia.—The subscription to the St. George's Chess-club is only three guineas per annum, and there is no entrance fee. You should apply, for particulars, to the Secretary, 5, Cavendish-square.

"Omicron."—Very acceptable. The best shall have insertion shortly.

"C. F."—1. The admirable Problem by Mr. Bolton, to which you allude, graced the wrapper of the monthly Numbers of the Chess-Player's Chronicle, from 1841 to 1845; and we certainly consider it the best three-move Problem extant. See any early Number of the work in question. 2. Your second attempt shall be duly examined.

"F. G. R."—Thanks. The Enigmas shall be attended to immediately.

"C. J. B."—You must be good enough to write out the two positions carefully, as we have no convenient means of referring to them.

"H. B."—Tralae.—You will discover your error on looking at our solution in the No. for April 21.

"Henrie."—1. A player may have more than one Queen at the same time. 2. Stale-mate is a drawn game. 3. He must take the Piece touched.

"J. G. S." Birmingham.—The position is by Giannutio, and is quite correct. Check with the Bishop first at Q B 5th; then take the Kt with the other Bishop; and, play as Black may, he cannot delay the mate beyond two moves more.

"M. C." Dublin.—Kenny's little shilling "Manual," through any Dublin book-seller.

"Warwick."—1. The whole of the moves will be published, with copious notes. 2. London.

"E. B. R."—1. Try the Enigma once more: it is quite correct. 2. Apply to Mr. Bohn, publisher, York-street, Covent-garden.

"Jareph."—Received, with thanks.

"E. F. W."—Too simple by far.

Solutions by "F. G. R.," "Teignmouth," "M. D.," "Miles," "Derecon," "A. M.," "Graduate," "Eliak," "Sharold," "R. F.," "Τετηθρία," are correct. Those by "Incipiens," "D. D.," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 274.

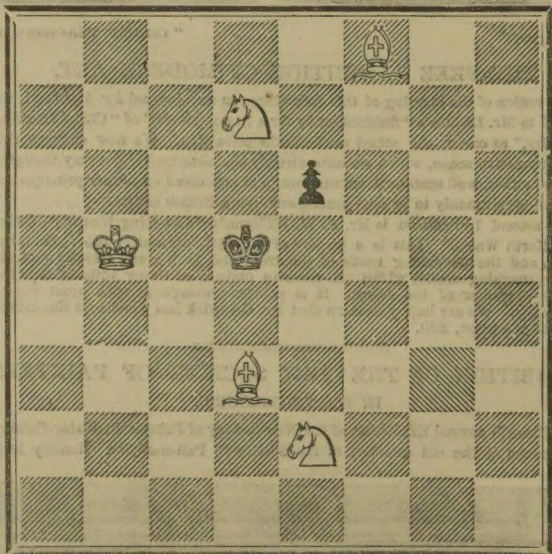
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 2d	B to K 2d (best)	4. R to Q R 6th	Kt to Q Kt 6th (best)
2. R to K B 3d	R to K Kt 4th (best)	5. R takes P (ch)	Kt takes R
3. R takes K B P	R to Q B sq (best)	6. P takes	

PROBLEM No. 275.

By an AMATEUR OF INDIA.

(From Mr. Staunton's forthcoming Treatise, "The Chess-Player's Companion.")

BLACK.



WHITE.

White having to play, engages to checkmate in three moves with the Kt which stands on his K's 2nd; in five moves with the B which is on K B's 8th; in six with the other Kt; and in eight with the other Bishop.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
31. K R to Q B sq	London to play.

GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Horwitz.)	(Mr. Harrwitz.)	(Mr. Horwitz.)	(Mr. Harrwitz.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Castles (on Q side) (b)	Q to Kt 3d
2. K B to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	15. K R to K B sq	P to Q R 4th
3. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	16. P to Q R 4th (c)	Kt to Q 5th
4. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q R 3d	17. Q R takes Kt	B takes R
5. P to Q R 3d	K Kt to K 2d	18. Kt takes Q Kt P	Q B to R 3d
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. P to Q B 4th	Q B takes Kt
7. K Kt takes P	P to Q Kt 4th	20. Q B P takes B	P to K B 4th (d)
8. K B to Q Kt 3d	Kt takes Kt	21. P takes P	Q takes P (ch)
9. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3d	22. K to Q Kt sq (e)	Q to Q B 4th
10. Q to Q 3d	K B to Q B 4th	23. K B to Q B 2d	Q to Q B 4th
11. Q to K Kt 3d	Castles	24. P to K B 3d	Q R to Q B sq
12. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3d (a)	25. K B to Q Kt 3d	Q to Q Kt 5th
13. Q B to K R 6th	K R to K B 2d		

White resigns.

- (a) Better than moving his Q
- (b) Most imprudent. Exposing himself needlessly to all the perils of a strong attack from the forces on Black's Q side.
- (c) Kt to Q 4th was tempting.
- (d) Well played.
- (e) If B to Q B 2d, Black, by playing Q R to Q B sq, could gain a piece.

Mr. Buckle gives the Pawn and move to Mr. C. F. Smith.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE. (Mr. C. F. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. B.)	WHITE. (Mr. C. F. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	9. P takes P (c)	Q to K 2d (ch)
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	10. K B to K 2d	Q takes B (ch) (d)
3. P takes P (a)	P takes P	11. K takes Q	Q Kt takes P (ch)
4. P to K B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	12. K to B sq	Kt takes Q
5. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B checks	13. P takes Kt	K B takes Q Kt
6. Q Kt to B 3d	Castles	14. P takes B	B takes Kt
7. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. P takes B	Kt takes Q P
8. K Kt to B 3d (b)	Q B to K Kt 5th	16. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 5th

White surrendered.

- (a) We should prefer playing Q to K R 5th (ch); for suppose—
- (b) Q to R 6th (ch)
- (c) Kt to Q 4th was tempting.
- (d) P to Q B 4th—with a capital opening.
- (e) P takes Q P
- (f) If P takes Q P, Black could reply by taking the Q P with his Q Kt, leaving his Bishop en prise with impunity.
- (g) Castling on the Q side seems better play.
- (h) Prettily played.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 437.—By W. H. C.

White: K at his B 7th, B at K B 3d, B at Q 6th; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 2d, and Q 2d.

Black: K at his B 4th; Ps at K R 4th, Q 4th, and Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 438.—By an UNDERGRADUATE AT OXFORD.

White: K at his R sq, Q at her Kt 4th, B at K B 6th, Kts at K R 3d and K 8th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 2d, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at his 3d, R at Q Kt 7th, B at Q 5th, Kt at Q 7th, Ps at Q B 4th and Q R 6t.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 439.—By W. L. Jun.

White: K at his R 3d, Q at K 5th, P at Q 4th.

Black: K at his R 3d, B at K B 2d; Ps at K R 2d, K Kt 3d, and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Tuesday a special general court of proprietors of East India stock was held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway in the chair. The minutes of the last court were read.

The Chairman acquainted the court that it had been made special for the purpose of considering motions of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and men of the army in India, for their services in the recent military operations in the Punjab. It was a peculiar pleasure to him, as so early a period after being appointed to the chair, to have to announce to the court the achievement of a great and decisive victory of their army in India, under their Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, on the 21st of February last, over the combined forces of the Sikhs and Afghans, near Goojerat. It was his duty to propose a resolution, embracing a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the general and other officers and privates who had in their several stations been instrumental in obtaining so great and decisive a victory. The present was the sixth time, within the last ten years, that the court had been called upon to return thanks to their army in India for their great and gallant services. The army in India had won for them an empire, and had earned for themselves an imperishable renown. After passing a glowing eulogium on the conduct of the Governor-General (Lord Dalhousie), on Lord Gough, and the general officers under him, also on Lieutenant Edwardes, the artillery force, the engineers, the native troops, &c., the chairman proposed the following resolutions:—

Resolved unanimously.—“That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor-General, for the zeal and ability with which the resources of the British empire in the East Indies have been applied to the support of the military operations in the Punjab.”

Resolved unanimously.—“That the thanks of this Court be given to General the Right Hon. Lord Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, for the conspicuous intrepidity displayed by him during the recent operations in the Punjab, and especially for his conduct on the 21st of February, 1849, in the battle of Goojerat, when the British army obtained a brilliant and decisive victory.”

Resolved unanimously.—“That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; to Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and to Brigadier-Generals the Hon. Henry Dundas, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; Colin Campbell, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; Hugh Masscy Wheeler, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and James Tennant; and to the several officers, European and native, under their command, for the indefatigable zeal and exertions exhibited by them throughout the recent campaign.”

Resolved unanimously.—“That the thanks of this Court be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, European and native, for the service rendered to the British empire by the signal overthrow of the numerous enemies combined in arms against them; and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps.”

Resolved unanimously.—“That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General William Samson Whish, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, for his eminent services in conducting to a successful issue the siege of the fort and city of Moultan.”

Resolved unanimously.—“That the thanks of this Court be given to the several officers, European and native, under the command of Major-General Whish, and to the officers of the Indian navy employed upon that occasion, for their gallant conduct during the siege of Moultan.”

Resolved unanimously.—“That the thanks of this Court be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers and seamen, European and native, for the bravery and fortitude manifested by them during the siege of Moultan, and that the same be signified to them by their several commanders.”

Mr. Lewin rose to move an amendment; but the purport of it was lost in the confusion that arose. He said he thought it was in bad taste to carry a vote of thanks to an officer whom they had suspended not more than a fortnight ago. Not one in or out of that court believed that the Court of Directors were sincere in the compliments their chairman had just paid to Lord Gough—an officer whose conduct had been universally condemned.

The amendment was not seconded, and the first resolution was put and carried. On the second resolution being read,—

Mr. Lewin said the Directors thought more of praising themselves than Lord Gough; but the confusion that ensued prevented his further observations from being heard.

The resolution was agreed to, as also were the others, which were put *seriatim* from the chair, and the proceedings terminated.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Earl of Rosse, the newly-appointed President of the Royal Society, gave his first *conversazione* to the fellows of that learned body on Saturday evening last, in the apartments of the institution, at Somerset House.

An unusual degree of interest attached to this meeting, in consequence of the noble President having determined that the *réunions* should take place in the original apartments of the society. The facilities afforded by this suite of rooms, the walls of which are decorated with the efforts of many bygone artists, whose names live in the history of their country, were, on this occasion, increased by the courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries, whose apartments, adjoining those of the Royal Society, were thrown open by express permission of the Council, for the greater accommodation of the noble Earl's guests. The saloons of the society were as crowded with models of works of art and other scientific inventions as those of the late President, Lord Northampton's private mansion have always been; and but for the altered locality, and the change in the person of the noble President, there was no variation whatever from the arrangements which have rendered these meetings so popular and attractive under Lord Northampton's auspices.

The meeting derived additional importance from the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who arrived shortly after ten o'clock, attended by Lord George Lennox and Colonel Seymour. His Royal Highness, on alighting from his carriage, was received by the noble President, who wore the insignia of the order of St. Patrick.

The general company began to arrive shortly after nine o'clock, and comprised members of distinguished circles in the aristocracy, the learned professions, the arts, sciences, &c.

The most interesting objects in the saloons, perhaps, were models of the noble President's two colossal telescopes. These excited great curiosity, and were minutely inspected by the Prince Consort, to whom the peculiarities of their construction were explained by the noble Earl. A very clever model of a machine for block-cutting, an improvement on the present machinery in Portsmouth Dockyard, was also shown by the inventor. The submarine telegraph, illustrated by several patentees, and some interesting specimens of photography, contributed to the evening's amusement. Mr. W. G. Rogers, the eminent carver on wood, brought one of his recent works executed for her Majesty the Queen, which was greatly admired; and altogether the evening passed in a very gratifying manner. Refreshments of the most *recherché* character were served during the evening.

The Prince Consort took his departure shortly after eleven o'clock, and the general circle broke up before midnight.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Art-Union of London was held on Tuesday in Drury-Lane Theatre, for the purpose of receiving the council's report, and for the distribution of the amount subscribed for the purchase of works of art for the year 1849. On the stage the chair and the apparatus for effecting the drawing of the prizes was arranged. The attendance, especially of ladies, was numerous. The Duke of Cambridge was to have been the chairman on the occasion, but was prevented by indisposition; while Lord Montagu, who had promised to preside in the absence of His Royal Highness, was detained by business at the House of Lords; in consequence, Mr. Sergeant Thompson, a member of the council, undertook to act as chairman.—The Secretary read the report, which stated, in reference to the renewed correspondence with the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade since the date of the previous report, that at the general meeting in 1848 the question between the Board of Trade and the council was, whether the council should select the prizes for the prizeholders, or the prizeholders select them for themselves; and the council, strengthened by the unanimous opinion of the meeting, had determined to omit no effort to maintain for the prizeholders this right of choice. Several meetings of artists, and incorporated societies for the promotion of art, subsequently addressed the board in opposition to the proposed alterations, and outlines of proposed new regulations were subsequently forwarded to the council from the Board of Trade, interfering with the freedom of choice of the prizeholders, and the answer of the council, objecting on various grounds to these alterations, was set forth at length in the report. The result of these communications with the Board of Trade was a letter from Sir D. Le Marchant, in which he states “that their lordships are reluctant, at least at present, to urge their views against the deliberate sentiments of the London Art Union, which were expressly in favour of the right of choice, but that it must be distinctly understood that they do not relinquish the right of subsequently requiring these, or any other amendments, in the existing system, as circumstances may appear to them to render expedient.” The total amount subscribed for the current year was stated to be £10,391 17s., and it was shown that 6s. 5d. of each subscriber's guinea sufficed to produce the engravings for the year; and that, after paying all necessary and incidental expenses, half the total amount subscribed was distributed in the shape of prizes at the annual meeting. The report then enumerated and described the works of art which have been contracted for by the council, and stated the names of the artists to whom they had been entrusted, and the probable period when they shall be ready for distribution. The report concluded with an eloquent appeal to the public to support the Art-Union, as an effective and inexpensive auxiliary for promoting the love and knowledge of art, and the appreciation of artists. The report was adopted, and the proceedings closed with the drawing of the prizes.

THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday, the sixth anniversary dinner of this institution took place at the London Tavern. The Earl of Harrowby filled the chair, and was surrounded by about 120 friends of the charity. There were also a large number of ladies present, who manifested the interest taken by them in the charity, by remaining to the close

of the proceedings. The cloth having been removed, and the customary leading toasts duly honoured, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening—“Prosperity to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution,” observed that upon the establishment of the institution the committee proposed a number of objects to themselves, which they had endeavoured to carry out by degrees. They had commenced by administering assistance to ladies in temporary distress; and in the six years which had elapsed since the founding of the institution, they had received 670 applications for relief, and met them by the careful disbursement of £3033 18s. 6d., up to December last. Their next step was to provide assistance for those whose difficulties were not temporary, by establishing small annuities for ladies who had reached 50 years of age without being able to make a provision for themselves. There were now 32 ladies receiving such annuities, from the dividends on vested capital only, subject to no fluctuation of the income of the society. In order, in some measure, to prevent destitution, they had established a provident fund, and no less than 486 ladies had already taken that means of securing their earnings, and had deposited £43,586 9s. 2d. in their hands, to be invested in Government securities in the names of the ladies themselves, the expenses of the proceeding being defrayed by the society. Three years since a house was taken and furnished as a respectable home for ladies in the intervals of their engagements. About 250 ladies had been already received, and few had left without expressing a hope that at some future opportunity the same comfort and kindness might be afforded them. In that establishment a daily increasing system of registration, without any expense to employer or employed, was carried on, and about 3000 governesses had availed themselves of it, of whom it is calculated that one in every two was provided with a situation. To render it certain that the class for which so much interest was shown should prove equal to the duties they undertake, a college had been established under Royal patronage, to give certificates of qualification, and to offer a cheap education to those who were defective in any of the many branches of knowledge at present called for in instructors. The proposed objects would be completed when the asylum for the aged was opened in June next. The chairman concluded his observations with an appeal to public generosity on behalf of the institution. The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. S. C. Hall announced that he had been commissioned by Jenny Lind to present the charity with a cheque for £200. This announcement was followed by a universal demand for the health of Jenny Lind, which was complied with by the chairman, and the toast was drunk with enthusiasm. The Rev. D. Laing, the treasurer of the charity, announced the total of the subscriptions to be £2518, including donations from the Duchess of Kent, £20; A Lady, £300; Jenny Lind, £200; Marquis of Northampton, £20; Earl of Harrowby, £20; Earl Manvers, £20; Lord Saye and Sele, £20, &c.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the above society was held on Tuesday last, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Lord Mayor, who was to have taken the chair on the occasion, was prevented by indisposition from being present; his place was, however, supplied by James Thomson, Esq., a director and honorary life governor, who performed the duties so unexpectedly required from him with great ability. About 150 persons were present, and the subscriptions announced by the treasurer were considerable, the list being headed by her Majesty and the Queen Dowager. The dinner was excellent; the musical arrangements of a superior kind, and the toasts were prefaced with brief but seasonable remarks, in which the chairman's love for the writings of Shakespeare was well seen. The beauty of the *tout ensemble* was heightened by the presence of the fair ladies who graced the galleries and other parts appropriated to them.

FEMALE AID SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the annual meeting of this society was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. The objects of the institution, as stated officially, are—“First, to afford shelter and protection to servants and other unprotected young women of good character; and, secondly, to provide an asylum for fallen but penitent females. There are three asylums: one is called ‘The Home for Friendless Young Females of Good Character;’ the second, ‘The Home and Registry for Female Servants;’ and the third, ‘The Home for Penitent Females.’” Into the first, 120 young persons have been received during the past year; of whom 98 have been placed out in service, 8 have returned to their parents, and 14 have either left at their own request or been dismissed. 181 lodgers have been received into the second asylum, called ‘The Servants' Home;’ of whom 104 have since obtained situations; 974 names have been placed on the registry, and 297 families have been provided with servants. 198 females have been received into the ‘Penitent Home’ during the year, of whom only 49 have been dismissed. The expenditure for the year had amounted to £3064; the receipts exceeded that sum by upwards of £400. The chairman congratulated the meeting on the fact that the Queen Dowager had condescended to patronise the institution; and observed that experience had proved that the effort to reclaim females of bad character was not quixotic; and that there was every reason to expect continued satisfactory results.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.—On Wednesday evening the annual general meeting of this society, established in 1824, for the purpose of relieving persons educated at Christ's Hospital, their widows and orphans, was held in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street;—Hughes, Esq., presiding. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary proceeded to read the 50th half-yearly report, from which it appears that, since the establishment of the charity, there had been no less than 1500 applications for relief, 560 of which had been entertained, and permanent relief afforded. The amount so disbursed was upwards of £4000, each male pensioner receiving £12 per annum; and female, £10 per annum. The number of pensioners at present on the lists is eighteen; the total since the commencement amounting to forty-five. The financial statement showed the receipts for the last half-year to be, including the former balance, £462, of which sum £361 was dispersed in pensions, salaries, &c.; leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £101.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—Through the generosity of the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., the building committee of this institution have determined to proceed with the erection of the new chapel as speedily as possible. The plans and elevations, &c. have already been submitted and approved of; the architecture will harmonise with that portion of the hospital already erected. Since the visit of Prince Albert, on the 29th of May last, the institution has been visited by some of the most distinguished of the English nobility. The coming festival, on the 2nd of May, will be presided over by Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P.; and the very numerous list of stewards affords a goodly hope of a substantial augmentation of the funds of the charity.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—“THE LADIES' WING.”—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, patron of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, has graciously condescended to lay the first stone of the new wing which it has been determined to add to this valuable institution. It is proposed that the interesting ceremony shall take place on Tuesday, the 29th of May, which will be the twenty-first anniversary of the laying of the first stone of the original portion of the edifice by the late Duke of Sussex, the then patron of the society.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday evening the annual grand festival of the Masons of England took place at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. The Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master, presided, supported by Lord Suffield, R. Alston, Esq., W. F. Beadon, Esq., &c., who, with about 400 brothers, attired in full masonic costume, sat down to a most excellent repast. The evening was enlivened by vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Hobbs. The Countess of Zetland and about 100 ladies were in the gallery.

THE ALLEGED LUNATICS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The general meeting of this society was held on Tuesday last, at their offices, Craven-street, Strand, when a report was read of the proceedings during the last year, and of the cases in which the society's interference had been beneficial. The thanks of the members were stated “to be pre-eminently due to the public press, which had noticed in a very powerful manner the abuses existing under the present law of lunacy.” A petition praying for a committee of inquiry was also agreed upon and signed, and will be forthwith presented to both Houses of Parliament.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday afternoon, some thieves entered the house of Mr. Maurice Levy, wine-merchant, Norfolk-street, Strand, and stole his cash-box, containing upwards of £500, in notes, gold, silver, and securities.

BARBAROUS CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Wednesday evening, some lads, leaving the Wesleyan School, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, discovered a basket in Middle-yard, at the rear of the Freemasons' Tavern, containing six or seven cats divested of their skins, and yet alive. The poor animals sent forth the most piteous moans, writhing in the greatest agony, till some labourers, who were passing, despatched them from their torture. The object of this cruelty is to preserve the glossy appearance on the skins of the animals, as they would be otherwise valueless to the furriers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Tuxford, of Elm Bank Cottage, Barnes, was returning home from town, between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, accompanied by a young lady, named Rogerson, in a phaeton, when the horse took fright in passing through Kensington, and became quite unmanageable. In its headlong career it knocked down two youths, named Boucher and Connell, who were seriously injured. The phaeton then came in contact with one of the Isleworth omnibuses, the pole of which struck Mr. Tuxford, who was dangerously hurt. The lady was rescued from the phaeton, but, melancholy to relate, she almost instantly expired—not from any bodily injury she had sustained, but from the fright; she was of an exceedingly nervous temperament. An inquest was held on Thursday, at which the medical testimony showed that the death of the young lady had resulted from the suspension of the spinal process, there being an evident displacement of the upper vertebra. Verdict, “Accidental death.”—Mr. Tuxford was on the same day removed from the Castle beer-shop to his own residence in Polston-square, Chelsea, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday forenoon the boiler of a steam-engine at the Patent Saw Mills belong to Mr. Keys, Commercial-road East, exploded. During the early part of the morning the boiler, technically speaking, “worked sluggishly,” but no accident was anticipated. Between ten and eleven o'clock, just after the engineer had left the stovehole, the boiler burst with a report as loud as the discharge of a park of artillery would produce, destroying everything in its immediate neighbourhood and projecting with terrific force masses of brickwork, ponderous beams, and immense fragments of machinery, far and wide. Several of the adjacent houses were blown down, and many were injured by the falling ruins. Providentially there was no loss of life; but an aged man walking along the road had both his legs broken by a piece of iron which struck him; the arm of a boy passing through Church-lane was fractured by a large piece of brickwork; and a woman was buried in the ruins of her house, but by the exertions of the neighbours was rescued in a deplorable condition, very much scalded and bruised. The sufferers were conveyed to the London Hospital. It is singular that the persons employed in the establishment should have escaped uninjured. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21.—The births registered are 1348; the deaths, 1089. The latter number shows an excess of 128 on the weekly average of spring. The zymotic or epidemic diseases exhibit an increase on the average, the two numbers being 248 and 198; but it is important to observe that most of the fatal complaints in this class—measles, scarlatina, cholera, typhus—have produced this week a mortality scarcely exceeding the usual amount. Smallpox was fatal to 8 children and 4 adults, while the average number of persons of all ages who died of this disease is 21. The deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery were 23, or 9 more than the average; only one is ascribed to cholera. The excess of mortality is ascribed to whooping-cough, bronchitis, and pithitis, which number respectively 59, 76, and 159, the averages being 36, 37, and 145—eff-cts which are probably due in great measure to the increased coldness of the weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The temperature of the air, taking one day with another, has been, since Sunday the 8th instant, less than the mean temperature of the same time on an average of seven years, by 6 deg. 7 min. This difference, on Thursday, the 19th, even amounted to 14 deg. 5 min. The mean temperature of the week was only 37 deg. 1 min. The highest temperature did not rise on any day above 49 deg. 2 min. It was lowest on Thursday, namely 36 deg. 3 min.; on which day, also, the lowest mean occurred, and was only 32 deg. 4 min. The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.626: it was highest on Saturday, being 29.741.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XII.

LOMBARD-STREET AND THE OLD CITY.

How different is the appearance of the Lombard-street of the present day, when contrasted with the period of Elizabeth, when Sir Thomas Gresham's shop stood on the spot now occupied by the banking-house of Messrs. Stone and Martin, long before its quaint sign of the grasshopper towered above the heraldic lions, as the emblem of Honour and Faith among our old merchant Princes, or Keats had thrown around the “grasshopper among the grassy hills,” that splendid line,

The poetry of earth is never dead.

Yet the eye of the imagination can picture the past; and we can fancy what a stir there was in the Money Market of that day, when the Company of Ironmongers received the Virgin Queen's peremptory note, commanding them to send her £60; and if they had not so large a sum by them, to borrow it, and pay the interest themselves. What a running to and fro would there be, on that occasion; and many, no doubt, would wish that they had Mary still alive, and roasting martyrs in Smithfield—too busy with her heretics to meddle with the contents of their strong boxes. What “Lack a days,” and “God wots,” and “Marry, what nexts,” would be uttered by those primitive shopkeepers, as they went from door to door to borrow the money.

Through poor old Stow, the City chronicler, who, instead of a literary pension received a license to beg, we are enabled to obtain a view of those ancient merchants who assembled twice a day, “in all extremes of weather—heat and cold, snow and rain,” to transact business in the open street, before the Exchange was built, or those narrow “alleys” about Cornhill purchased for the site of that “palace of merchants.” We see that grand carouse, when the richly embossed silver cup passed round, and Sir Thomas Gresham took Sir Wm. Garrard by the hand “in token of his sincerity,” and promised that within a month after the splendid building was finished he would present it to the City. A King's honour and word would not have passed so soon, or have been so readily taken as security, as this old English merchant's, who began business in that quaint, overhanging gable-ended, little shop, with its grasshopper over the door, in Lombard-street.

We catch glimpses of the objects and echoes of the sounds that moved and floated over this ancient neighbourhood, nearly three centuries before the *Diamond* left off her steam, or the *Rob Roy* omnibus carried thirteen “insides;” the vaulters, and dancers, and bear-wards, and leaders of apes, crossing and crowding where now the bank clerks hurry to clear out, or carry thousands of pounds in their bill-cases; still, however, reminding you that the old “rogues” of London have not vanished, by the strong steel chain with which they secure their banking books. What a roaring and barking there must have been in that narrow thoroughfare in bygone days, when the bear was followed by all the dogs “from some four parishes,” as Ben Jonson has narrated. What a stir there was on that merry morning when Kemp set out from the house of the Lord Mayor to dance all the way to Norwich, accompanied by his taborer, Thomas Sly; or when Banks (the Ducrow of the Elizabethan period) exhibited his wonderful horse, named Morocco, in the London streets, and many of the simple citizens believed that both he and his marvellous steed had dealings with the old gentleman who manages the fire office below. What cramming and jamming would there be about the Exchange on the day Queen Elizabeth ordered it to be opened by sound of trumpet, what motions and rarse-shows, and antics of wooden puppets, such as Hogarth has preserved in his picture of “Southwark Fair,” and Jonson has called “a civil company,” who live in baskets.

Add to these all the “street cries,” which we have given in a former chapter, the balancers of straws and feathers, and all other old out-of-door amusements, not forgetting the hares that played on tabor; the buzz also of the bearded merchants, who took up no small space with their ample trunk-hose: then you have, in the mind's eye, the whole of this ancient panorama, moving in that high narrow street, with half the houses sleeping in shadow, while the other half catch the full sunshine. Seated at those carved and diamond-shaped lattices, which went bowing out far over the ill-paved pathway, were the wives and pretty daughters of these “grey forefathers” of commerce; while below, many an apprentice sat sighing over his desk, wishing it were Sunday again, and he carrying the large clasped Bible behind his handsome young mistress, while thinking more about the neat foot and ankle she displayed, than the sermon that was to be preached at Paul's Cross; or, as he passed the richly-sculptured conduit in Cheapside, wondering when it would again run with wine; or, turning a longing look towards the apple-trees that grew around St. Martin's Church, in Ironmonger-lane, as he passed, and thinking how he should like to make a party to rob that city orchard. Such were the picturesque features of the London of this period, in the streets.

How different were the old ordinaries from the quiet chop-houses we now find in every court and alley that runs into Lombard-street. In those days, ten to one you had to fight your man after having swallowed your dinner; for swash-bucklers abounded in every tavern. Still there were merry doings; and Queen Bess's ruff at last bristled out with anger at the tidings of the quantity of venison those “fat and greasy citizens” consumed, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were called upon to interfere.

Now, merchants, whose autographs to a cheque would load the bearer with gold, lunch here on their humble chop and steak—gentlemen worth thousands—who turn up their cuffs and peel their own potatoes—then hurry off by the trains, or omnibuses, or steamers to their snug suburban residences to dinner, excepting on rare occasions. They no longer retire to the ancient hostels to smoke tobacco, which was sold for its weight in silver, and to purchase which they looked out their newest crowns and shillings to place in the opposite scale. Smoking, then, was a different thing to “burning” tobacco as we do now; yet there were men in those days who, no doubt, “blew a cloud” with Sir Walter Raleigh and Ben Jonson; and even Shakspeare himself must have sat in the society of these early smokers.

But Lombard-street has undated memorials, that carry us back many centuries beyond this period, far behind the time when the solemn Saxons stalked through this primitive thoroughfare. Deep down it is rich in Roman remains; far below the invading legions tramped, upheaving the victorious eagles above the dim old tessellated pavements; for London has its Pompeii and Herculaneum. Unnumbered generations have trampled into dust their splendour; even as our own glory will one day be mingled in the urn that holds the ashes of empires. Crushed Samian ware, a rusted demi-god, a headless hero, whose very memory has perished; the coins of conquerors, whose features time and decay have corroded, and whose mere names (without a good or evil deed to tell how they came there) are just catalogued in the “lots” of history, these are the mouldered remains of conquest, lying as far beneath our feet as we in intellectual arts have towered above their former possessors. We belong to the future, as they do to the present; and when we perish, our glory will be found lettered in every corner of the rounded globe. The finger of the shattered giant will be picked up in the remotest continent, and unborn generations will sigh, as they exclaim, “Here lies a fragment of the once mighty England that gave us life.”

How the bankers of England sprang from goldsmiths and lenders of money on plate and other pledges, already matters of history; and were King John now alive, he would hesitate before he dared to venture on a little dental surgery to fill his exchequer: the Bench would get judgment signed a thousand times over with much more pleasure than he affixed his signature to the great charter. Even the fiery daughter of Henry the Eighth would, under the existing state of things, pause before commanding the citizens to take back the money she had borrowed from them, without interest, in loans for which she demanded seven per cent. should be paid, and all their gold and silver plate deposited with her as security for the payment—a most original and profitable way of “paying them back in their own coin.”

There is something very beautiful and almost poetical in the domestic history of these early bankers, telling us that their honesty and honour were upheld by a rigid adherence to pure morality, which is confirmed by the many marriages that took place between the apprentices and their masters' daughters. Day after day, and year after year, did these youthful citizens live under the same roof, and under the strong control of the same strict masters, practising every kind of self-denial for her sake, whom they perhaps saw but once a day, or it might be at each meal-time; or, in strict establishments, only once a week, when they walked behind her to Paul's Cross or the Cathedral. Through the dim haze of bygone years we are enabled to see a face here and an arm there, a faint guarded smile, that would fall like a sunbeam all day long on the heavy ledger, as the youthful lover bent over his desk and signed for a moment



PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—LOMBARD-STREET.

as he thought of his stern task-master; then, like *Ferdinand*, in "The Tempest," exclaimed, as he conjured up the image of his beautiful young mistress—

Oh! she is ten times more gentle than her father's crabbed.

At the present day there is nothing either grand or striking in this wealthy street. You see, here and there, a name on a common brass-plate, which, in the commercial world, is "a tower of strength;" excepting this, there is no visible sign of the "unsunned treasures" that lie within. The houses have a plain, substantial look—a kind of commanding solidity, which seems in accordance with their unostentatious owners. Enter, and you tread the true "Californian" regions, where the gold is ready minted: bring a good cheque, and you need neither spade nor shovel; the "digging and the washing" are not required

there. What a staff of clerks! all busily engaged! What numbers of ledgers are in use! And after the day's business is closed, all those account-books are stowed away in a fire-proof room underground, and brought up again in the morning, and placed in readiness before the banker's clerks arrive; and in some of these houses expensive machinery has been fitted up, to facilitate the lowering and raising of the bulky ledgers into and out of the fire-proof vaults below. Look at that young man, with his banking-case chained under his arm! the roll of cheques and notes he holds in his hand probably amounts to thousands; he only catches the eye of one of the clerks, calls out the amount, hands the bulky bundle over the brass railing, and departs, leaving the sum to be counted over at leisure. See how carelessly the cashier handles that heavy bag of gold:

he has no time to count it, but thrusts it into the scale as a coal-heaver would a sack of coals: so long as it's weight, that's all he cares about; he then shoots it out into his large drawer, and throws the bag aside as if he did not mind a straw whether a sovereign or two stuck inside or not: this done, he begins to shovel it out, and pay away. He counts sovereigns by twos and threes at a time; you feel confident that he must have given you either too many or too few, he appears so negligent: you count, and there they are to one—he never makes a mistake.

Go and pay in a sum of money, or take up a bill, with gold that looks light, and you will see another of his "sleight-of-hand" tricks. He jerks the one out of the scale without touching it, excepting with the sovereign he puts in, with such rapidity that you cannot catch the action, cannot see how it is done; the sovereigns seem to fly in and out as if by magic. You might try for months and never be able to catch that peculiar jerk. You fancy that he must be weary of counting sovereigns; that a good pile of dirty brown coppers would be a great relief to him, equal at least to a change of diet. You wonder his countenance is not yellow through bending over such piles of coins, and that, like the buttercups in the meadows steeped in sunshine, his face does not

Give back gold for gold.

Sometimes these clerks are kept for hours beyond their usual time to rectify an error of sixpence in the balance, when during the day thousands of pounds have been entered. The mistake rests somewhere, and must be discovered before they quit the banking-house; and column after column is gone over again; that weary array of figures is summed up and up, and compared, and called over until the mistake is righted. They would gladly pay the amount twenty times over to get away, but that would be the ruin of a system the very stability of which rests upon its being correct to the "utmost farthing."

With the following picture of an old-fashioned banker, which we select from a recent work on "Banks and Banking," we conclude the present sketch:—

"He bore little resemblance to his modern successor: he was a man of serious manners, plain apparel, the steadiest conduct, and a rigid observer of formalities. As you looked in his face, you could read, in intelligible characters, that the ruling maxim of his life, the one to which he turned all his thoughts, and by which he shaped all his actions, was, that he who would be trusted with the money of other men, should look as if he deserved the trust, and be an ostensible pattern to society of probity, exactness, frugality, and decorum. He lived the greater part of the year at his banking-house, was punctual to the hours of business, and always to be found at his desk."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE CASTLE TAVERN, KENTISH TOWN.

This old house is said to have been built by King John, but no traces of anything to warrant such a supposition are to be found. The interior of one of the



THE OLD CASTLE INN, KENTISH TOWN.

rooms, given in our representation, shows a fire-place of stone, in the Tudor style: the spandrels are enriched with a rose, from which proceeds or extends a large leaf-shaped ornament, terminating in a snake's tail. This fire-place was, until lately, hidden from view by plaster, and is the only one of the kind in the house.

The front of the old building is one of the projecting character, supported by a narrow pier at the side, and a bolder one somewhat out of the centre; near to which is the entrance to what was lately the bar. As the house has just



ROOM IN THE OLD CASTLE INN.

been taken down, these representations of the suburban antiquity will, doubtless, be acceptable.

THE CATHEDRAL, FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, NORTH AMERICA.

THE Diocese of Fredericton, which comprises the whole of the large province of New Brunswick, was included, until A. D. 1845, within that of Nova Scotia. In that year the Rev. Dr. Mabley was consecrated first Bishop of the newly-formed Diocese; and, shortly after his arrival, laid the foundation-stone of his contemplated Cathedral. Owing to various obstacles, the works were suspended until 1847.

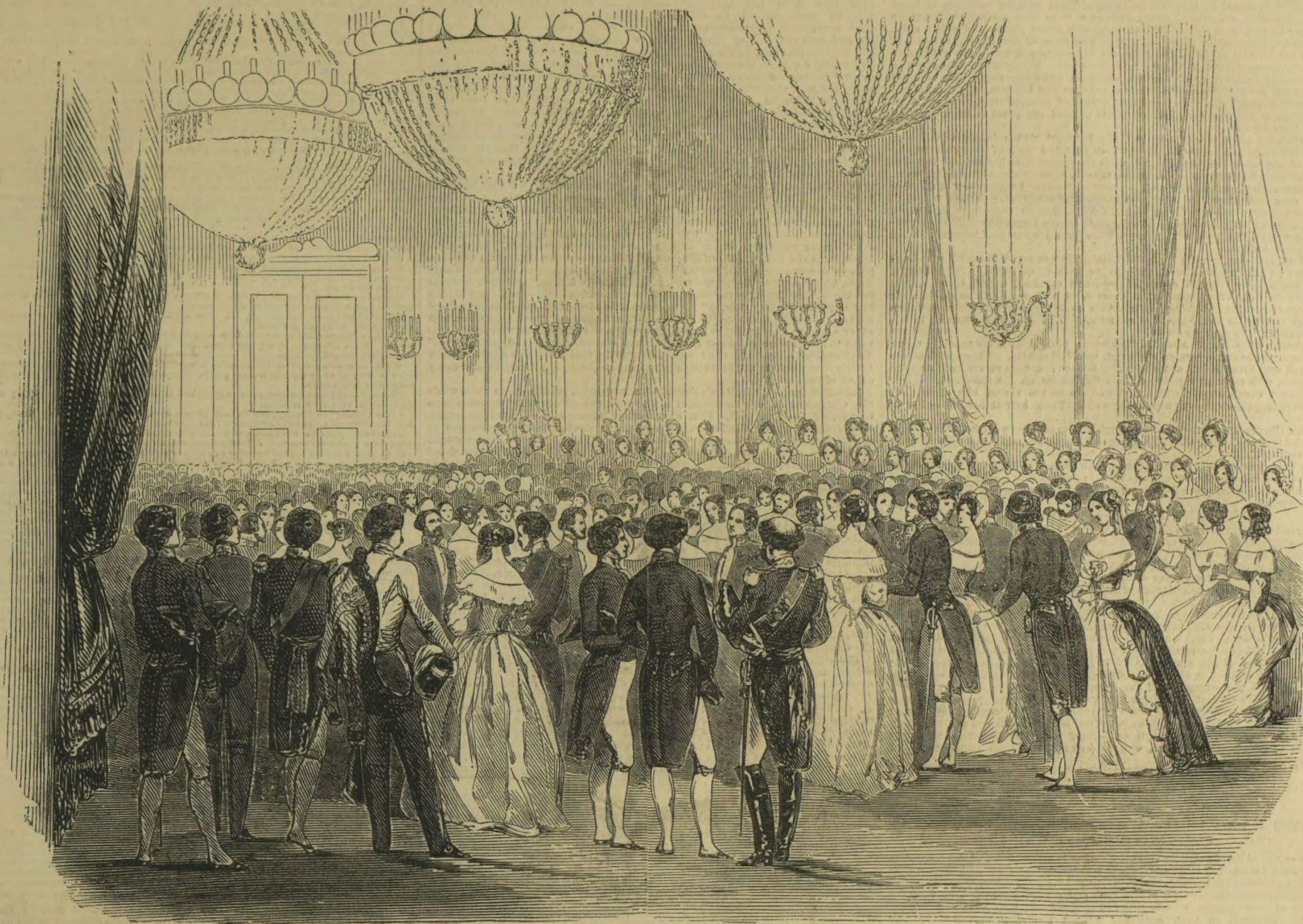
It was originally intended that the edifice should be built after the model of St. Mary's, Snettisham, Norfolk; but the peculiarity of the site and other circumstances necessitated a change in the design, which has probably given it a more cathedral-like aspect. The nave and aisles are 82 feet long by 57 feet wide, and 60 feet high to the apex of the roof. The choir is 70 feet in length, and is separated from the nave by a lofty chancel arch and an open screen. The transept, formed by north and south towers, as in Exeter Cathedral, is 100 feet long. The total height of the towers is about 180 feet. The walls are built of an excellent stone, quarried near Fredericton; and the pillars, niches, quoins, &c. are of a hard freestone from the Bay of Fundy. The windows and doorways are of Caen stone, executed in Exeter, and thence shipped to their destination, where they arrived with very trivial injury, such a cargo having, perhaps, never before left the British shore.

The building is beautifully situated on the banks of the St. John, one of the noblest rivers in British North America. It is one of the first attempts in the colonies to rear a temple to God after the model of those which are the glory and ornament of the "old country;" and will doubtless cheer the sad heart of many a wanderer from his native land, as he gazes on what may be but the faint reflection of the hallowed minsters of England, but which may nevertheless be vivid enough to recall to his remembrance the haunts of his childhood, and the "blessed memories" of his home.

The architect of the Cathedral is Frank Wills, Esq., of Exeter, who left England for the purpose of superintending the construction.



FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL, NEW BRUNSWICK.



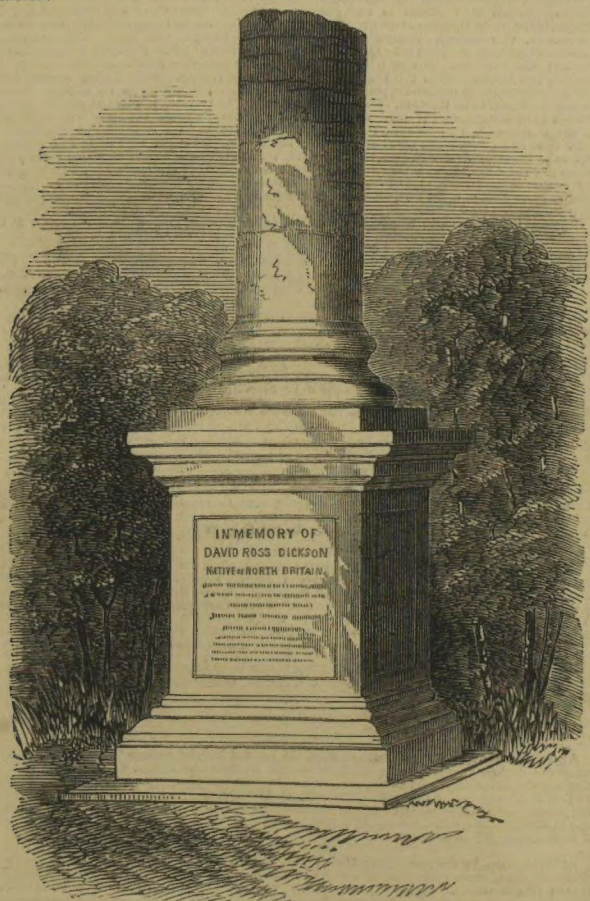
THE PRESIDENT'S GRAND BALL, AT PARIS.

MONUMENT TO DAVID ROSS DIXON.

This interesting memorial has been erected in the Churchyard of St. Saviour's parish, to the memory of Mr. D. Ross Dixon, who lost his life by a fall of stones after the explosion of a mine in St. Catherine's Bay, Guernsey, on the 14th of March, 1848. Mr. Dixon was much respected as the overseer of the works in the harbour of refuge which her Majesty's Government is constructing at Guernsey.

The Monument (a pedestal and broken column) is of Caen stone. It has been built by subscription of the labourers to express their respect for the memory of the deceased.

On the pedestal of the column is the following inscription engraved on a marble tablet:—



MONUMENT TO DAVID ROSS DIXON, AT GUERNSEY.

In memory of
DAVID ROSS DIXON,
native of North Britain,
who met his death while engaged in the construction of the harbour-works,
St. Catherine's Bay, on the 14th March, 1848,
in the 31st year of his age.

The workmen under his charge and others, in token of their attachment to him
and regret for his loss,
have raised this Monument (emblem of his untimely fate),
as a tribute of respect to his memory.
"He rose a Pillar, strong and fair,
And promised brighter far to rise:
Death struck when he was least aware,
And now in ruins low he lies."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Frost and politics seem to unite to curb the flight of the spring fashions. Never, at this time of year, did snow, hail, and wind, so succeed in causing winter garments to re-appear. Nevertheless, transparent tissues and light



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

ladies do not display their attractions less in our most fashionable *magazines* which appear to have taken advantage of the interval by producing very attractive novelties. Light tissues do not appear, but they are ready: *barbies* will still be in demand; they will be worn of large twining patterns, or large detached flowers, on a dark ground, such as a deep blue ground, with orange flowers; as will, also, striped taffetas, shot with every shade, and zebra silks, such as are indicated in the engraving. The form of the dresses varies but little; the fullness of the skirts continues increasing; flounces are worn less; but trimmings, fringes, &c. are much in request. Nearly all morning dresses are trimmed up the front with *ruches*, which are quite the rage; they are cut *à l'européenne*, and placed on dresses, mantles, and bonnets. They are made of *grain de Naples*, tulle, crape, and are lighter and prettier than ribbon quilled *à la vieille*, which was worn last year, but created the great inconvenience of being nests for dust.

Mantles are made of shot silk, and are trimmed with a double row of deep lace; the shape is hollowed out in front, so that the body of the dress may be seen. They are worn shorter, and more to the figure, than heretofore. In warm weather they will be adopted with white muslin, as our grandmothers wore them. The form of the bonnets is very open; they are trimmed with *ruches* of crape or tulle, over and under the poke. Common straws are very simply trimmed. Rice straws are ornamented with spring flowers, such as snow-balls, hyacinths, lilacs, and hawthorn. Garden bonnets, such as our engraving figures, are rather becoming, but little worn; they are rather an attempted innovation than an adopted fashion.

Collars are worn small; muslin chemisettes are much covered with embroidery; cuffs are always in puffs or goffered quillings. For morning, some ladies have adopted *revers* of stiffened cambric, called *bequines*, fastened in the front with chased gold buttons, or with emeralds or rubies; the cuffs are then made of cambric, in gauntlet shape, and are fastened with two buttons similar to the *bequine* chemisette. This morning costume is becoming for very young persons.

Children's dress is more attended than ever: plaid taffetas are much in vogue for blouses, to be cut square on the chest, with full sleeves. These blouses are trimmed with broad velvet at the top and bottom; a wide velvet band forming the brace, with rounded lapets, adjusts this blouse on the shoulders. Under it, children wear cambric shirts, fastened up to the throat like *chemisettes*; they have large sleeves, drawn in at the wrist. Their hair is usually cut *à la Edouard*.

In the illustration the bonnet is of rough straw, and worn with flowers. The mantelet is of black silk, with two volants of black lace, and the robe of grey pearly taffetas *à l'Italie*.

The bonnet or capote is of white gauze, with rows of satin of the same colour. The *col* and *manchettes* are quite new, *à la mousquetaire*, single, and without any ornament; the former has six or seven buttons of jasper, &c., the latter two buttons.

A grand ball was given on Saturday night at the Elysée, by the President of the Republic, in celebration of the anniversary of his birth-day, the Prince having completed his 41st year. There were about 1800 persons present. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and the President of the Republic opened the ball with the Princess Callimachi, the wife of the Turkish Ambassador; the Princess Mathilde, Lady Vane, and the Duke of Trévise (Carnalincourt), taking part in the same quadrille. The Prince was most particular in his attentions to the Marchioness of Londonderry. At twelve o'clock the Prince gave his arm to his cousin, the Princess Mathilde, and proceeded to the supper-room. The *coup-d'œil*, as the company ascended to the supper-room, was magnificent. Four apartments were laid out for refreshments, and in each were five tables covered with all the delicacies of the season. After supper dancing was resumed, and kept up till four o'clock. The display of diamonds was magnificent. All the foreign Ministers, with the exception of the Marquis of Normandy and the Duke of Sotomayor, were present. Amongst the most distinguished personages were Prince Paul Wurttemberg, the Duchess of Cambridge, who was literally covered with diamonds, the Princess Dowager of Moscow, the Duchess of Grammont, Lady Alibury, Madame Drouin de Lhuys, the lady of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Fabvier, who has just returned from Denmark Count d'Orsay, &c.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of this Company was issued late on Thursday afternoon. The Committee state that after a preliminary examination of the accounts, they did not consider it necessary to carry their examination further back than the 4th of January, 1845. At that date the capital of the Company was £2,906,780. After that date the capital rapidly increased, so that, according to the statement published by the Directors on the 21st of November, 1848, it amounted, on the Eastern Counties line, to £10,851,593; and on the Norfolk Railway, to £2,287,563; making a total nominal capital of £13,139,156, including the nominal bonus of £1,087,003. With the branch lines, the total length of the Eastern Counties and Northern and Eastern Amalgamated Railway is 228 miles. The Norfolk Railway, worked under lease by the Eastern Counties Company, is 94 miles; the Newmarket, 18 miles; and the St. Ives and Huntingdon branch of the East Anglian Railway, worked by the Eastern Counties Company, 5 miles: making a total length of line under the direction of the Eastern Counties Board, of 117 miles. The Eastern Union Line, of 92 miles in length, and the East Anglian, of 64 miles, are also worked in connexion with the Eastern Counties Company; making an aggregate length of about 500 miles. Instead of these companies acting cordially together, as their mutual interests would point out, a spirit of hostility and retaliation has prevailed in many of their transactions, to which the Committee think it time an end should be put, "so that the shareholders in the respective undertakings may receive the profits to which they are entitled, without seeking to take what belongs to their neighbours." The promoters of the Harwich Steam-boat Company informed the Committee that they did not want any advance of money from the railway company; and the Committee are of opinion that no such advance should be made to any company, to induce them to establish a steam-boat communication between Harwich and the Continent; but, believing that the station will be of great importance to the railway, the Committee think that every reasonable facility should, in the first instance, be given to the transit of passengers and the conveyance of the mail. The Eastern Union Company are to make the line to Harwich at a cost not exceeding £200,000, and the Eastern Counties Company have agreed to lease it in perpetuity at 4 per cent. on the outlay, and granting powers to the Eastern Union Company to run trains upon the line, dividing the mileage receipts after deducting thirty-three per cent. for working expenses. The latter part of the agreement, however, requires the sanction of the Eastern Counties proprietors. By the act of amalgamation with the Northern and Eastern Company, £1000 per annum is allowed to six directors of that Company, who are also paid as Eastern Counties Directors, although they hold no shares in the Company. The Committee doubt whether this arrangement is productive of any benefit to the Company, and submit that all payments beyond the £1000 to those gentlemen should cease. The Committee think it inexpedient to proceed with the Wisbeach and Spalding line. After alluding to other works of the line, the Committee state that the amount expended on "stations has been very great," "much of the money has been unprofitably spent," and the extravagance appears to the Committee to be "quite unjustifiable."

NORFOLK RAILWAY.—After viewing the line, and taking evidence on the subject, the Committee have resolved to recommend the carrying out of the amalgamation between the Eastern Counties and Norfolk Companies, expressing an opinion that if the opposition to the amalgamation bill should succeed, "irreparable injury will be done to the Eastern Counties Company, without any countervailing benefit to the Norfolk Company."

NEWMARKET AND CHESTERFORD.—The Committee do not recommend the carrying out the arrangement with this Company on the terms hitherto proposed (three per cent. on the capital for the first two years, and three-and-a-half per cent. per annum after that time in perpetuity); but they think that an arrangement mutually satisfactory may hereafter be made without great difficulty.

PAST MANAGEMENT.—The Company was formed in 1835, from which period it was directed by a Board, without material change, until October, 1845; and from a cursory examination of the accounts to that period, the Committee see no reason for expressing disapprobation of the way in which they were kept. At the last half-yearly meeting, held August 26, 1845, a dividend of 3s. per share was declared, which appeared to have been fairly earned. In the course of the following half-year Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington joined the direction, it being understood that the former gentleman was to have the "entire control and management of the affairs of the Company," which was subsequently modified so as to give Mr. Waddington "the management of the traffic." On the 22d of December, 1845, it was resolved to declare a dividend of 9s. per share; but when the accounts were made up they did not show that any such dividend had been earned, and accordingly "the traffic accounts were altered, and the expenses were squared to suit the dividend, and not the dividend to suit the expenses." This system has since been pursued, so that up to the 4th of July, 1848, the amount to which these arbitrary differences arrived was £115,278 8s. 5d., while the amount paid in dividend was £575,714 8s. 4d., so that twenty-one per cent. more was paid in dividends than the accounts warranted. In addition to the sum of £115,278 8s. 5d. just mentioned, the accounts employed by the Committee report that a further sum of £205,294 7s. 5d. has been charged to capital which ought fairly to have been charged to revenue, so that, instead of £575,714 8s. 4d., only £225,141 12s. 6d., ought fairly to have been applied to dividend. The Committee also state, that, in addition to the foregoing, there appear to be "various sums under the head of rents which were apparently fictitious, and created for the purpose of increasing the revenue, and to aid in giving a colour to the ability of the Company to pay the excessive dividends which it was considered policy to declare." In 1846 and 1847 there appeared to have been charged under the head of parliamentary expenses £9606 17s. 6d., the precise character of which the Committee could not arrive at, one sum being £2000 to Mr. Waddington "for services rendered to the Company." The management of the Company has been so arranged as to leave it "almost exclusively in the hands of Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington," and the Committee leave it to the shareholders to judge whether "this constitution" of the management "be either the best or a wise one."

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.—The Committee consider, that, besides the application of capital to current expenses, there has been, in many instances, a reckless expenditure, which has greatly augmented the cost of the railway, and which must permanently diminish the profit to the shareholders; but a considerable addition must be made to the capital account before it can be

closed, it appearing, from statements made by the officers of the Company, that the liabilities of the Company exceed the assets by about £500,000. The Committee, from the best inquiries they could make, are of opinion that £100 per mile per annum, or about £32,200 per annum, will be necessary to be set aside for the maintenance of the permanent way; and they recommend that the rolling stock should be "kept up and renewed out of the earnings of the Company," in preference to any depreciation fund being created for that purpose. On the subject of the half-yearly dividend, the Committee say—"The account, as exhibited to the last general meeting, showed a sum of £103,687 13s. as the net profit of the half-year; but your Committee regret they cannot acquiesce in its correctness, payments to the total amount of £27,364 14s. 5d., which ought to have been defrayed from the current income, having been put to the debit of capital account, which, if properly charged in the books of the Company, would have diminished the balance of the half-year to £32,323 8s. 7d. So that the real result of the half-year's account ending 4th January, 1849, shows that the balance remaining is too small for any dividend, and must be carried forward towards that of the next half-year."

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.—The Committee do not wish to allude to what may be the probable dividends hereafter, but they venture to make some practical recommendations as to the future administration of the affairs of the Company.—1. That steps be taken to settle all liabilities of the Company and close the capital account. 2. That the number of Directors be reduced, to secure more individual responsibility; but they are more liberally paid than hitherto, as the Committee are of opinion "that the services of properly qualified persons of commercial attainments cannot be readily secured at the present payment, unless ulterior objects were the inducement." 3. That provision be made for the efficient audit of the accounts by accountants of eminence. 4. That the law expenses already incurred be taxed, and a law clerk appointed at a fixed stipend. 5. That a revision of the number and speed of trains take place, and every economy carried out in the working of the line that can be "without detriment to public convenience or to the safe and efficient working of the railway." The Committee conclude their report by stating, that they have received every facility in conducting their investigations from the Chairman, Directors, and every officer of the Company.

Attached to the Committee's Report is a postscript, which states that, while the Committee declare no dividend can be paid, the accountants' report shows that 3s. 4d. could be paid. That discrepancy, however, the Committee report, arose from a sum of £64,748 9s. 3d. for rolling stock, improperly charged to capital account, having been left to the Committee to deal with as they thought proper, the accountants not thinking it right that the whole charge should fall on one half-year; but the Committee, considering that, to meet the liabilities of the Company, the borrowing powers must be resorted to, and the importance of maintaining the credit of the Company, are of opinion that the whole amount should be at once disposed of.

WISBEACH, ST. IVES, AND CAMBRIDGE JUNCTION.—In a second postscript to their report, the Committee state that their attention has been called to a transaction connected with this line, which they think it necessary to lay before the shareholders. One-third of the shares were originally allotted to the Eastern Counties Railway Company, and the remaining two-thirds were subsequently purchased at a premium of two pounds per share. On examining the books it was discovered that £2000 was paid to Mr. Hudson, and £2000 to Mr. Waddington, for which no scrip could be found. Whether those gentlemen ever paid their deposit upon those shares, the Committee have endeavoured to learn; but it is possible they did, because there stands to the credit of the Wisbeach and St. Ives account, in the books of the Company, the sum of £2000, against which there is no explanation.

The report, of which the above is an abstract, fills fifteen closely-printed royal octavo pages, and has attached to it upwards of fifty pages of evidence and explanatory appendices. In one part of his evidence, Mr. Waddington states, on Mr. Hudson proposing to pay a dividend of 8s. per share for the half-year ending July 4, 1848, he remonstrated; but Mr. Hudson was determined, and, in order to declare the dividend, directed the accountant so to alter the accounts as to carry £10,000 from the revenue to the capital account, stating that when the Midland line was opened to Peterborough the traffic would considerably increase, which, with certain savings to be effected in the expenditure, would enable them to make good, out of the future profits of the Company, the amount so omitted from the half-year's accounts.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have scarcely fluctuated during the week, and the business done has been nearly confined to speculative transactions. The opening price on Monday was 91½ to 92½, closing at 92, remaining at the same quotation during Tuesday (once only receding to 91½), but advancing on Wednesday to 92½, closing at 92½. On Thursday, however, a reaction reduced the quotation to 91½ 92, nor have prices since rallied. Exchequer Bills continue firm, and East India Bonds have advanced from the demand consequent upon their being the only floating security paying 4½ per cent. But little has been done in the heavy Stocks, the closing quotations of the week being, for Bank Stock, 194; Reduced, 90½; Consols, 91½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 91½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8 9½; Ditto, 30 years, October 10, 1859, 8½; India Stock, 243; India Bonds, £1000, 68; Ditto, under £1000, 67; Consols for Account, 92; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 45 p.

The attention of the Foreign Market has been principally directed to Spanish and Mexican, which have both advanced during the week. The Five per Cent. Spanish Active Stock quoted on Monday 17½ to 18½, but a gradual decline has since altered the quotation nearly 1 per cent. The Three per Cents on Monday were 32½ to 33, but selling for realisation has since reduced the quotation to 32½. Mexican on Monday was 30½, receding on Tuesday to 30. On Wednesday, however, quotations ranged to 30½, 31, 31½, in consequence of two large purchases; and on Thursday morning it transpired that by the West Indian packet Messrs. Schneider & Co. had received permission from the Mexican Government to apply the sum in their hands to the payment of ¼ of a dividend, which of course relieves the bondholders from the obligation of paying interest on the advance, as it was previously phrased, and from all the responsibility that has formed the subject of so much discussion. The bonds on Thursday consequently advanced to 32, but barely maintain that price. With the exception of these two securities, the market has offered no subject worthy of comment, and closes at—Austrian Five per Cent., 78½; Brazilian Bonds, New, 1843, 77; Equador Bonds, 4½; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., Deferred, 3½; Greek Bonds, ex over-due Coupons, 5½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 31½; Ditto, Account, with Coupons, 31½; Portuguese, Five per Cent., 75½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 28½; Ditto, Account, 28½; Russian Bonds, 104½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 17½; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 32½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-quarter per Cent., 25½; Ditto, Deferred, 8; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 77½.

Shares continue dull from absence of business, and the disposition to bear, while the public do little to support the market. The closing prices of actual bargains are, for—Aberdeen, 17½; Ditto, Preference, 2½; Bristol and Exeter, 59½ x d; Caledonian, 27½; Eastern Counties, 8; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, 8 p; East Lancashire, 16½; East Lincolnshire, 23½; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, Half, A Deferred, 51; Great North of England, New, £40, 88½; Ditto, New, £30, 70½; Great Western, 94; Ditto, Half Shares, 45½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19½; Ditto, Fifths, 17½; Ditto, New, £17, 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 63½; Ditto, Fifths, 6; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Leeds and Bradford, 100½; Leeds and Thirsk, New, 17; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 39; Ditto, Preference, Five per Cent., 51; Ditto, ditto, 1852, 52½; London and North-Western, 130½; Ditto, New Quarters, 11½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C, 4½; London and South-Western, 36½; Ditto, New, £50, 29; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Preference, Seven per Cent. on Deposit, and Five per Cent. on Calls, 5½; Midland, 69; Ditto, £50 Shares, 14; North British, 14; Ditto, Halves, 6; Ditto, Quarters, 3½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18; Scottish Central, 23½; Shrewsbury and Chester, £12 per Cent. Preference, 14½; Shropshire Union, 24; South-Eastern, 21½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 7; South Wales, 15; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 16; Ditto, Great North-Eastern Preference, 5½; York and North Midland, 37; Ditto, Preference, 8; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 19½; East Indian, 3½; Great Indian Peninsula, 4½; Tours and Nantes, 3½.

The Consol Market was tolerably firm on Friday. The Three per Cents, money and the account, were quoted at 92½ to 92½. Bank Stock, 194; India do., 243. India Bonds, 68½; and Exchequer Bills, 48½ p. Mexican Bonds ruled steady, at 32½. In other foreign securities, very few sales took place. Portuguese, 28½; and Spanish Three per Cents, 32½. Eastern Counties shares fell fully £1, owing to the unfavourable report of the committee. In other railway scrip, next to nothing doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week, as well as fresh up to-day, have been very moderate, they have exceeded the demand. The show of samples of both red and white this morning was small; yet, as the country markets come lower, and the weather has become more seasonable, the demand for all descriptions was heavy, at a fall in the prices of Monday of from 1s to 2s per quarter, without effecting a clearance. The total import of foreign wheat has been only 7590 quarters, chiefly from the Baltic. All kinds were a very dull inquiry, and the quotations receded 1s to 2s per quarter. In floating cargoes scarcely a transaction took place. The flour and barley moved off steadily, at full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts were somewhat easier to purchase. In malt very few sales took place. In its value, however, we have no change to notice. Oats, the supply of which was short, moved off slowly, at late rates. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, dull, at barely stationary prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1850; barley, 890; oats, 1680. Irish: oats, 600. Foreign: wheat, 7590; barley, 180; oats, 1710 quarters. Flour, 1210 sacks; malt, 1530 quarters. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto, white, 42s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 45s; ditto, white, 48s to 50s; rye, 24s to 27s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 56s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 20s; potato ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; thick beans, new, 23s to 34s; ditto, old, 30s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; mangle, 32s to 34s; tick, 28s to 30s; bolters, 28s to 29s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 44s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 26s per barrel; Baltic, 25s to 27s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in our market that prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; Hempseed, 33s to 34s per quarter; Coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 12s 6d. Turcs, 4d to 8d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £30 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 18s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £8 9s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 10s to 12s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s.

—s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolises are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 4½s 5d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 16s 8d; rye, 22s 4d; beans, 28s 11d; peas, 28s 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 4½s 6d; barley, 28s 9d; oats, 16s 10d; rye, 21s 5d; beans, 28s 10d; peas, 28s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter are not quite so extensive as last week. For most descriptions the demand is tolerably steady, at full prices. Fine new-milk Friesland, 84s to 87s; fine new-milk Kiel, 84s to 87s; and inferior qualities, 50s per cwt. We have to report a fair inquiry for Irish butter, at late rates. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, first, 54s to 56s; Limerick, 55s to 56s; Waterford, 55s to 58s; Dublin, 55s to 58s; Sligo, 51s to 52s; and Tralee, 51s to 52s per cwt. Irish butter—the arrivals of which are of but middling quality—is quite as dear. Fine new-milk Dorset, 92s to 95s; middling do., 90s to 92s; and inferior do., 88s to 90s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen lbs. The best parcels of bacon continue to move off freely, at full prices; but all other kinds are a slow sale. Prime sizable Waterford, landed, first, 57s to 60s; and heavy, 54s to 57s per cwt. Irish hams are firm, at 66s to 72s; and American, 62s to 64s per cwt.

Tea.—The public sales have passed off somewhat heavily, yet we have no material alteration to notice in prices. Privately, a steady business is doing in fine black and green qualities, at full currencies. In other kinds, very little is doing.

Sugar.—Large quantities of bag sugar have been submitted to public competition this week. The middling kinds have sold to a fair extent, at full prices; but most other qualities have gone somewhat lower. Refined goods are dull; brown lumps at 50s to 50s 6d; and standard do., 51s to 52s per cwt.

Coffee.—There is rather more doing in this article, the prices of which are fairly supported. Good ordinary Ceylon has sold at 31s to 31s 6d; and real good Ord, 32s to 33s per cwt.

Rice.—This description of produce is quiet. Prices run a-d as last advised.

Tallow.—Although the price is 3d higher than last week, the business doing in our market is small. F.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 38s 9d; and for delivery, during the last three months, 40s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Our market, generally, is flat. For home use, scarcely any sales have taken place, and the export demand has almost wholly ceased. Prices are decidedly lower.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 15s; and straw £1 6s to £1 10s per load.

Spirits.—The market for rum is in a very dull state, and prices are with difficulty supported. Proof Leewards, 1s 4d; and East India, 1s 3d per gallon, proof. Brandy dull; but corn spirits are quite as dear.

Wool.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts being unfavourable, the wool trade here is heavy, at barely last week's prices. Large public sales of colonial are expected to take place next month.

Potatoes.—The best samples are steady, at 180s to 180s per ton. In the middling and inferior kinds, very little is doing.

Coals (Friday).—Hartley, 14s 6d; Adair's, 12s 6d; West Hartley, 13s; Braddyl's Hill-ton, 19s; Stewart's, 19s 3d; and Cassop, 17s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—We have had a very steady demand for the finest hops during the present week, at a trifle more money. All other kinds are a dull sale, at barely stationary prices. The market is bare of hops of last year's growth, which are selling on the following terms:—Sussex (pockets), £2 6s to £3 3s; Weald of Kent ditto, £2 12s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 6s to £6 17s.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was limited as to number, but of all average quality. The weather having become milder, and the attendance of buyers being small, the beef trade was excessively heavy, at a further decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. The extreme value of the best Scots was only 3s 4d per 8lb. Sheep—the number of which was seasonably good—moved off slowly, at barely Monday's reduction in value. In lambs next to nothing was doing, and prices declined from 2d to 1d, in some instances, 4d per 8lb. The best down lambs sold with difficulty at 4s 10d per 8lb. Calves met a very dull inquiry, on somewhat easier terms. The pork trade was excessively heavy, at dropping currencies. Milch cows were almost nominal in value. They were quoted at from £13 10s to £17 10s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 0d to 2s 4d; second quality ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large oxen, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down, ditto, out of the wool, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; ditto, ditto, in the wool, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; lambs, 4s 10d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 27s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 650; cows, 110; sheep and lambs, 7010; calves, 241; pigs, 230. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 45; sheep, 100; Scotch Beasts, 170; sheep, 200.

Veal and Lamb (Friday).—Scarcely any business was transacted in these markets to-day, and the quotations had a downward tendency.

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 10d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 5d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 5d to 4s 5d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J PILGRIM, Back-lane-road, Shadwell, publican.

BANKRUPTS.

F TRUE, Downham Market, Norfolk, ironmonger. J SOUBT, Crutched-frars, wine-merchant, W HOLLIDAY, Chatham, Kent, carpenter. T MARSON, South-place, Finsbury, horse-dealer. W PULLEN, Bradford, Yorkshire, druggist. A PEACOCK, Liverpool, corn-merchant. S ROBERTS, Llanharan-yn-Mochnan, Denbighshire, innkeeper. W LAIRD, Glasgow, Scotchman. J WILSON, Liverpool, dealer in railway shares. J B SMITH, Liverpool, joiner and builder. J STEELE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J T CRAWFORD and CO, Glasgow, machine manufacturers. J GROVES, Inverness, auctioneer. J WALKER, Coatbridge, grocer. A MORRISON, Stannergate, near Dundee.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 27.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K.C.B., late her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 27.

1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut A Walsh to be Lieutenant, vice Leslie; H Wyndham to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Walsh.

4th Light Dragoons: Acting Veterinary Surgeon A W Caldwell to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Philips.

1st Grenadier Foot Guards: Lieut-Col W N Hutchinson to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Cunynghame.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Lieut and Capt M E Tierney to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Forbes; Ensign and Lieut U Canning, Lord Dunkinlin, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Tierney; Sir J J. Adams, Bart., to be Ensign and Lieut, vice Lord Dunkinlin.

7th Foot: Lieut J J Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Dawkins. 10th: Ensign and Adjutant G T Whitaker to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign W H P Bluet to be Lieutenant, vice Herbert; Ensign M V Maher to be Ensign, vice Bluet. 20th: Capt and Lieut-Col A T Cunynghame to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hutchinson. 22nd: Ensign A J L Butt to be Lieutenant, vice Carrow; Ensign W Cairncross to be Ensign, vice Butt. 26th: Quarter-master-Sergeant B Malcolm to be Quartermaster, vice J Potts. 38th: Capt J H S Farrer to be Captain, vice Anderson; Ensign L H Daniel to be Lieutenant, vice Jarvis; W Mansuett to be Ensign, vice Daniel. 39th: F C D'Eponay Barclay to be Ensign. 40th: Acting Assist-Surg J C Haverly to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kingdom. 51st: S Robins to be Ensign. 56th: Capt T Anderson to be Captain, vice Farrer; T J Sadler to be Ensign, vice Cairncross. 66th: F Nash to be Ensign, vice Maher. 96th: Maher to be Lieutenant, vice Cairncross.

1st West India Regiment: Lie

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HISTORY OF A HOUSEHOLD. By DINAH MULLOCK.
REVIEWS:—AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LAMARTINE.—A PEEP INTO MACAULY'S HISTORY.—ADVENTURES IN THE LIBYAN DESERT.—REVELATIONS OF LIFE.—A VISIT TO MONASTERIES IN THE LEVANT. &c. &c.
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NEW MUSIC.

"THE LILY OF ST. LEONARDS," the New Ballad sung by Miss Poole, in "The Heart of Midlothian," at the Princess's Theatre: the glorious song, "Adopt on the Ocean," sung by Mr. Weiss; the Air, "Ah, my Lord, the name of Mother," sung by Miss Larza; and the whole acted at the Princess's Theatre, Ballads, &c., sung by the renowned vocalist Miss. Nau, are now published by CHARLES JEFFERYS, 31, Soho-square.

CHEAP MUSIC.—Eighty Shillings for Eight. Music bound and classed in volumes, all new and fashionable, eighty shillings at full retail price, sent at eight. Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, and Songs, by the first artist, at 1s. 6d. a quarter price. Cheap music in immense variety of every description. The largest show in London, all sorts being kept without preference or prejudice.—WALKER'S, 17, Soho-square, established 60 years.—Catalogues gratis, on receipt of two stamps.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase good instruments is at H. TOLKIEIN'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. is splendid tone Piccolos, with 64 Octaves, Mottalio Plate, O G Fall, &c., only 25 guineas. An immense Stock always on show.

THE CONCERTINA EASILY LEARN'T, and Moderate in Price, by SIMPSON'S EASY METHOD, price 3s. Any lady or gentleman can teach themselves to play this delicious instrument. Sent free for 36 postage stamps, by JOHN SIMPSON, 265, Regent-street, whose Patent Concertina is just suited to those who have a good ear for music but have not leisure to learn. Prices from 4s. 4s. to 40s. Instruments Exchanged.

HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, elegantly engraved cases, with all the modern improvements, for 25 1/2s. Also, highly-finished Silver Watches, richly engraved dials, movements equal to the above, for 23 1/2s. A written warranty given.—HAWLEY and Co., 284, High Holborn, near St. James's Church, London. Old gold, plate, and watches purchased or taken in exchange. Observe: The only genuine Watchmakers of this name in London.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once adds all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.—T. COX SAVORY and CO. have published a PAMPHLET, describing the construction of the various watches in use at the present time, and explaining the advantages of each, with lists of prices. It is intended to give the information which should be obtained previous to the purchase of an article, the principal characteristics of which must be known to the purchaser. It also contains remarks on the proper management of a watch by the wearer. It may be had gratis on application personally, or by post.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a superior, elegant, compact, easy, and secure build. Now in use from the palace to the cottage. Immense and varied collection, from 10s. to 20 guineas.—INGRAM'S Invalid Wheel-Chair Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

IRON BEDSTEADS and CHILDREN'S COTS.—Iron Bedsteads, with dove-tail joints, without screws or nuts, from 20s. each; Children's Cots, of the best construction, from 28s. each. A large assortment of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Cots, &c., to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, is on SALE at TYLOR and PACE'S, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square; also at 3, Queen-street, Chancery, City; where may be obtained the latest and every description of Bedding, with Illustrated Catalogues, with Prices of Bedsteads and Bedding, will be forwarded on application, post free.

MECHI'S PAPIER MACHE TEA-TRAYS are decidedly the most unique and elegant ever manufactured. The designs are various, as well as the prices; and the economical price may be suited as easily to those whose wealth enables them to seek for the most recherche articles which art can produce. The Papier-mache Work-tables, Work-boxes, Tea-caddies, Writing Cases, Inkstands, Hand Screens, Card-boxes, &c., are really superb. Mechi has a Stock of Dressing-cases not to be surpassed; also an immense assortment of Writing-desks, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, &c. His Cushioned Bagatelle Tables are renowned for their superior construction.—Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-street, London.

MESSRS. ASPINWALL and SON beg to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their newly-registered CARD TABLES. These are made in the most elegant and French (soft or writing) Tables, in marquetry, plain, inlaid, and other woods; and possess the following advantages over the tables now in use.—The retention of a uniform shape on top; the total absence of the usual appearance of card tables; and of the necessity of having one side straight, whereby they can be placed in any part of a room. Upholsterers, and Cabinet Manufactory, 70, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

E. T. ARCHER, MANUFACTURER, under her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, of DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, which can be seen fitted on the walls of a series of rooms, in any building, and which, with the greatest economy, to the most elaborately decorated panelling. In the warehouse an extensive stock and assortment of every kind of English and French manufactured papers, suited to every purpose of useful and ornamental decoration in chintz, satin, bronze, flock, and gold, &c. &c. and every description of Paper, suitable for the furniture of the finest wood and of the best workmanship, of superior design and marked, in plain figures, the price in full. In the carpet-room Carpets of every kind of manufacture extant, which are marked in plain figures the price per yard. Tapestry Carpets from 3s. 6d. per yard. E. T. A. particularly invites the inspection of his establishment by persons visiting London at this season, who are about furnishing or refurnishing their establishments.—E. T. ARCHER, 451, Oxford-street, London.

HOMOEOPATHIC PATIENTS and DYSPEPTICS are strongly recommended to use TAYLOR BROTHERS' DIETETIC COCOA, which is prepared with the greatest possible care, upon well-tested principles, by which the oily portions of the nut are neutralized, at the same time its flavour, purity, and nutritious properties are maintained. It is an essential article of diet for those under homoeopathic treatment, agrees with the most delicate digestion, is palatable and agreeable to the nervous system, and proves at the same time both invigorating and refreshing. Sold retail, in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. packets, at 1s. 4d. per lb., by most respectable grocers and tea-dealers in the Kingdom, and wholesale by TAYLOR BROTHERS, at their Mills, Brick-lane and Wentworth-street, London.

RUPTURES.—The MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best invention for the Cure of Hernia. The pad is small and elastic; it is attached a lever, and in lieu of the usual steel spring, a soft bandage is employed, fitting so closely as to avoid detection. upwards of 200 of the profession have testified to its superiority. Mr. WHITE, 223, Piccadilly, Manufacturer.

THE HAIR.—The RECIPE for effectually preventing Hair falling off, restoring it when lost, and checking greyness, may still be had for 2s. stamps, of Mr. CREED, Chertsey, Surrey.

HAIR DYE.—A Lady will forward to any one enclosing 25 postage stamps the RECIPE for a most valuable and infallible HAIR DYE, with full directions for use. It does not discolour the skin, is free from all injurious qualities, only requires one application, and costs not 6d. a year. Address, free, Miss BAKER, Post-office, Ransgate. N.B.—It has had medical sanction.

LIQUID HAIR-DYE.—BALDNESS, &c.—Madame COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London, on receipt of 25 stamps, will send her newly-discovered RECIPE to any Lady or Gentleman; it is perfectly unique, easy, and harmless. Also, a Recipe for preventing Grey Hair, Baldness, &c. Two invaluable recipes.

BEAUTIFUL EYEBROWS.—COLLEY'S LIQUID HAIR DYE changes Red or Grey Hair, Eyebrows, Whiskers, and Mustaches to a beautiful dark Brown or Black by only once using. It neither stains the skin nor linen, and is the only article extant that safely and satisfactorily answers the purpose.—Sold in Bottles, with full Directions, at 5s. 10s., and 20s. per bottle, by Messrs. BROWN, 330, Strand; Ridge and Co., 35, New Bond-street; Fox, 32, Burlington-arcade; and J. Dick, 11, King-street, Chancery.

VALUABLE TO THOUSANDS.—POMADE D'HEBE, for removing Furrows and Wrinkles; sure Remedies for Baldness and Weak Hair; splendid pure liquid Hair-dye; superior Eau-de-Cologne, Roodolite, and Lavender Water, with four other articles.—RECIPE, for 25 stamps, by Mr. J. W. TARRANT, Chertsey, Surrey.

FRECKLES, SMALL-POX MARKS, &c.—Middle ODE, 3, Acton-place, Baginige-wells-road, London, on receipt of 10 stamps, will be happy to forward her Recipe for the certain removal of the above disfigurements. It is free from danger, and truly valuable.

SMALL-POX MARKS, FRECKLES, &c.—Dr. SCOTT, 6, Ampion-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, will send, on receipt of twenty-four stamps, a Recipe for removing all these disfigurements of the skin, rendering it soft and clear as that of an infant.

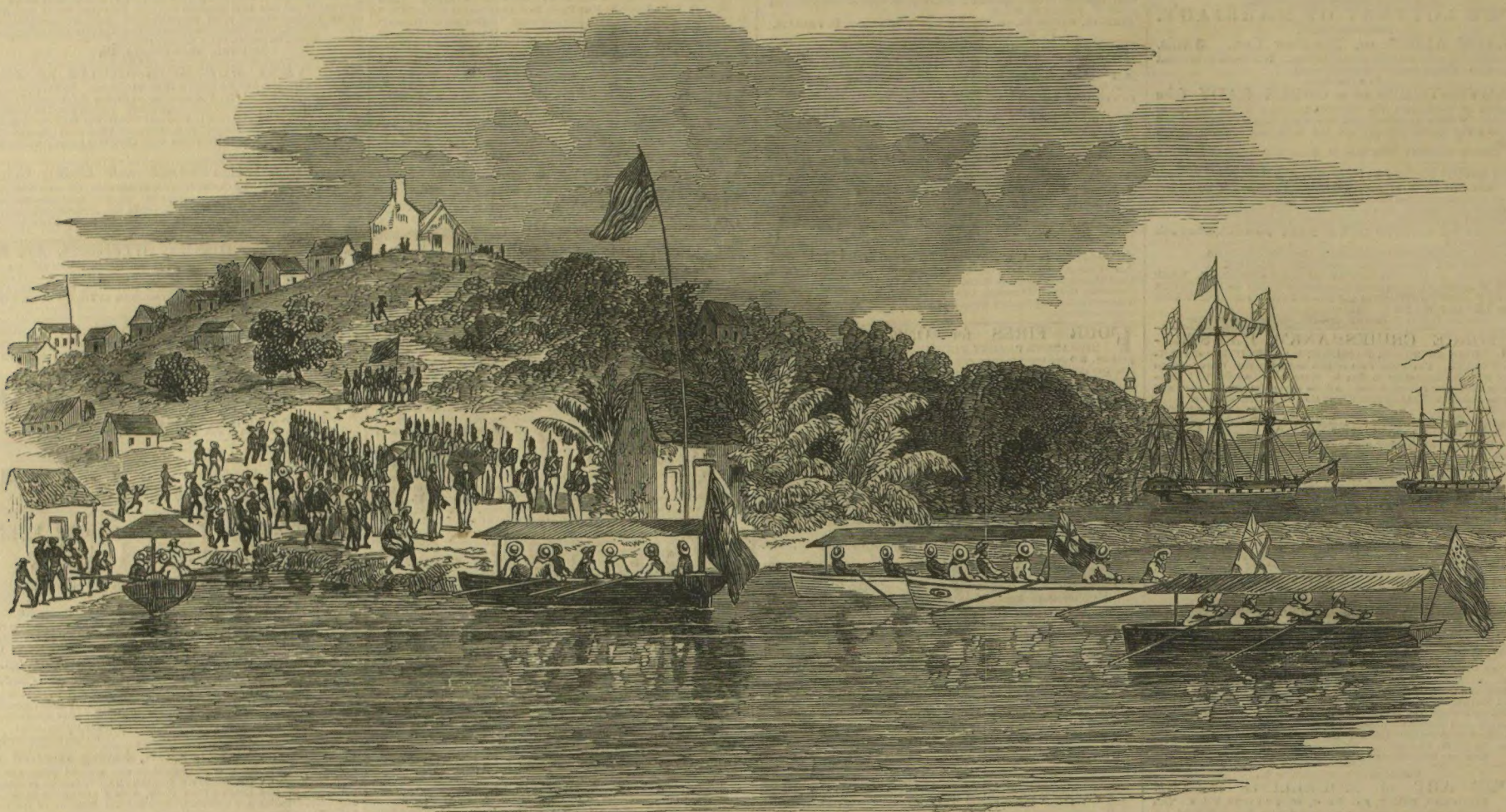
THE AFFLICTED should read a Pamphlet, which will be sent to any part of the Kingdom, by addressing a paid letter, enclosing three postage stamps, addressed to "Mr. Caburn, Dispensary, King's-Cross, London," wherein indisputable proofs are advanced, that, for a few days' abstention from rich and indigestible food, a short period perfect restoration. The testimony of Lord Cardigan, Ireland, will be seen in the Pamphlet, as to cure of rheumatism; and of Count Hahn, Germany, of gout; also, the Rev. W. S. London, of Weymouth, Bedfordshire, will be seen as effectually relieved himself of the lumbago and rheumatic pains, from which he had suffered many years, also, with many others; likewise the Rev. J. W. Woodburn, of Pombroke, whose daughter was relieved from a severe attack which had resisted all medical aid; and from the extent of good done by the reverend gentleman in his parish and neighbourhood, strongly recommends it to his brother clergy as a cheap, safe, yet efficacious remedy for general suffering.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Thirty Shillings the half-dozen.—The attention of Gentlemen is solicited to this truly unique article, being the only perfect Shirt made.—Now ready, all the new patterns in fancy Coloured Shirts, such as stripes, stripes, figures, spots, &c., registered under the new Designs Act. Patterns with detailed calculations and directions for self-measurement, sent on receipt of six postage stamps.
 R. FORD, 185, Strand, London.

SIX VERY SUPERIOR SHIRTS for 26s. From the best and the largest stock in London. RODGERS and CO., Shirt-makers, 29, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross, and No. 29, at the corner of New-street, Covent-garden. (Established 50 years.) A choice of 200 New Patterns in Coloured Shirts, Six for a Sovereign, and Six, very best, for 26s.—N.B. Satisfaction (as usual) guaranteed, or the money returned. Priced lists, with directions for self-measurement, post free.

SHIRTS.—WHITELOCK and SON'S Celebrated Patent Long Cloth SHIRTS, 6s. 6d. each, cut with their recent improvements, ensuring a perfect fit. One sent as sample free per post upon receipt of a Post-office order for 7s. 6d. Measures to be taken tight round the neck, chest, and wrist. Their new patterns in coloured shirts 4s. 6d. each.—166, Strand, London.

SHIRTS.—HENRY WITHERS, No. 9, Poultry, has been established as a Shirt-maker since 1836; and without registering his Shirts, or giving them above Greek or Latin names, guarantees, in plain English, a perfect fit, good work, and full value for the price



RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

We have been favoured by an officer of the *Amazon* corvette with the accompanying Sketch of the return of the President of Liberia, whose embarkation in the above vessel from Plymouth, it will be recollected, was illustrated in our Journal of December 16th last. Appended to the Engraving will be found a brief notice of the colony.

By our Correspondent's letter, it appears that the President landed at Monrovia, on the 31st of January last; and the Sketch shows the locality and leading incidents of the return. To the left is seen the town, and on the right Cape Mesurado, with its lighthouse, and the *Amazon* and *Decatur*, gallily dressed. The President has just landed, and is listening to the address voted to him, and being read by a native; Captain Trowbridge, of the *Amazon*, and Captain Byrne, of the *Decatur*, being also present. The guard is composed of the Liberian fencibles, under Colonel Hull. There was also a crowd of colonists, and a band of music, to receive the President.

Our Correspondent adds, the Colony is a very fertile place, indigo and coffee growing in the very streets; but there was great difficulty in getting supplies.

IMPERIAL PRESENT.

We have been favoured with a Sketch of the magnificent Gold Enamelled Snuff-Box, set in brilliants, value 1000 guineas, which has been lately presented to Mr. Joseph White, of Cowes, shipbuilder, through his Excellency the Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, by command of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The Box bears no inscription, but was accompanied by a letter, containing sufficient indication of the object of the gift, viz.—“As a testimonial for services rendered to the Imperial Russian Navy during the year 1848.” Those services, we learn, were the appropriation of two Imperial line-of-battle ships for the auxiliary screw, and which are now in the course of alteration, at the Imperial Arsenal at Cronstadt, from the designs and plans furnished by Mr. White.

It has been inferred by some of our contemporaries that the present had reference to the splendid schooner yacht the *Queen Victoria*, built by Mr. White, for the Emperor, in 1847, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Such, however, is not the fact. Fine examples of Mr. White's skill as a shipbuilder are before the public, several of his lines having been introduced into our own navy, as well as those of foreign powers. We have only to instance the two late flag-ships of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the *Waterwitch* and the *Kestrel*, as also her Majesty's brigs, *Daring* and *Contest*, each of 12 guns; and the new 50-gun frigate *Phaeton*, lately constructed at Deptford, and about to be com-

missioned as one of the experimental squadron of heavy frigates for the ensuing summer.

We learn also that Mr. White has been directed by the Austrian Government to furnish lines for a large frigate, which, on approval, will be constructed at his building-yard, at Cowes.

The Box has been shown to her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were graciously pleased to express their approbation of the magnificent present.

In the centre of the Snuff-Box is an exquisite painting in enamel, intended to



DIAMOND BOX GIVEN BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO MR. WHITE, OF COWES.

represent the Temple of Peace, surrounded with a circle containing twenty-one large diamonds, set in silver; and on either side are two massive diamonds, to form roses, with leaves and flowers corresponding—all composed of brilliants. Our Engraving shows the exact size and detail of this very superb testimonial.

THE “ELFIN” STEAMER.

This steam despatch-boat has been built to run between Gosport and the Isle of Wight. She was launched from the Royal dockyard, at Chatham, on February

8, when Mrs. Allen, sister of Mr. Lang, the builder, named the boat. The *Elfin* is a beautiful little vessel, and the following are her principal dimensions, viz. :—

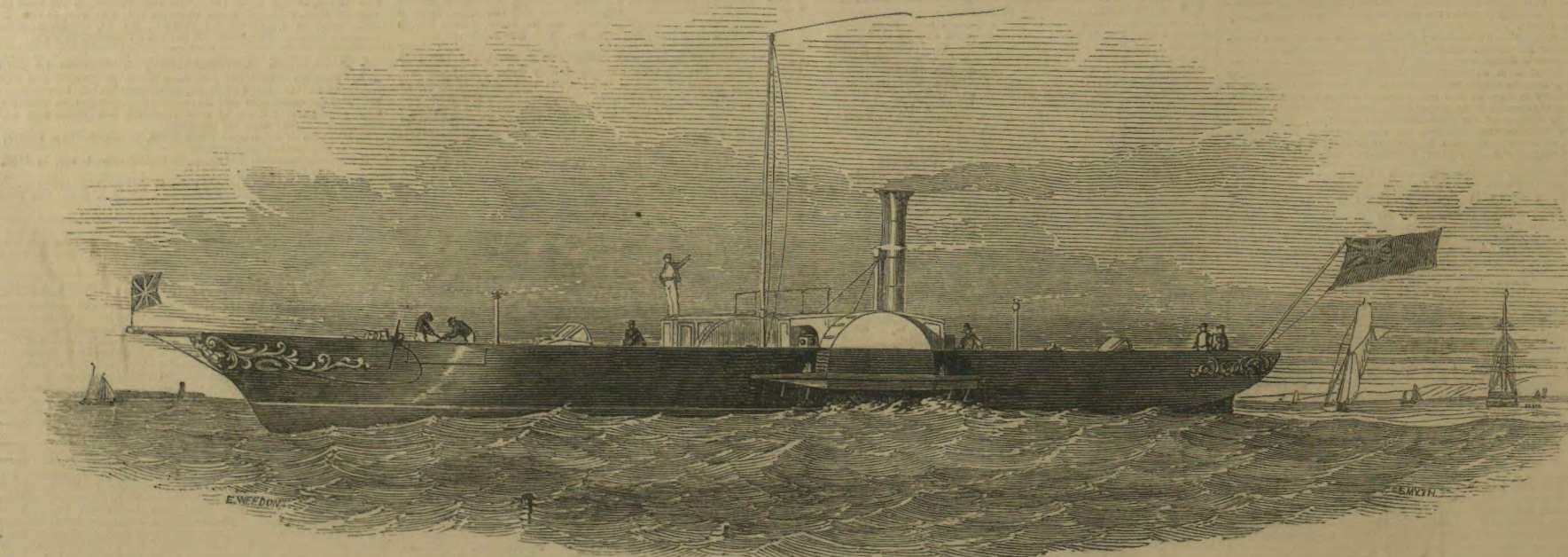
	Feet.	In.
Length between perpendiculars	103	6
Breadth of keel for tonnage	13	11
Breadth, extreme	14	0
Breadth for tonnage	13	8
Depth in hold	7	3
Burdens in tons (old)	38.0	
Burdens in tons (new)	65.10	
Register tonnage	42.261	

Her draught of water, on being brought up to the sheer hull, was 2 feet 4½ inches afore, and 2 feet 3 inches abaft.

On Friday last, the *Elfin* made an experimental trip: after leaving Blackwall, she proceeded to Halfway Reach, and then returned to Blackwall, to land Captain Ellice, comptroller of steam machinery; and Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer of the Admiralty. The *Elfin* accomplished the entire distance from Blackwall to Chatham in 3 hours and 17 minutes; and her engines, two of 20-horse power each, on the oscillating principle, by Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie, were worked for some time at the rate of 66 revolutions per minute. There was no opportunity of testing the speed of the *Elfin* at the measured mile, which is usually done by running four or six times up or down the measured distance in Long Reach.

INCREASED COMFORT FOR EMIGRANTS.—A mode of fitting emigrant ships, according to a plan proposed by Lieutenant Hodder, R.N., Government Emigration Officer at Liverpool, is thus described:—The trouble and expense of fitting these ships has been always very great, whilst the comfort afforded to the passengers has been extremely limited. By the proposed mode, however, the space which is appropriated for the sleeping berths of eight persons is converted, during the day, into an extremely comfortable mess place, with table and seats for the accommodation of the same eight persons. This is effected by having the bed-places formed of a network of platted web, resembling horse-girth, extending between two horizontal iron rods, placed one at the foot and the other at the head of the bed; the beds being placed, as at present, in two tiers. These, during the day, are rolled up, and are stowed in a very small compass in the central part of the deck; and in the space thus cleared by their removal a portable table and benches are erected in a few seconds, forming a comfortable mess-place during the day. The advantages of extra cleanliness and increased ventilation gained by this arrangement can only be fully understood by personal inspection, as well as the perfect simplicity of the plan, and the facility with which the changes are effected. Some Australian emigrant ships have been thus fitted.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN THE LATE STORM.—Mr. C. F. Walker, superintendent of telegraphs on the South-eastern Railway, in a letter to the daily papers, thus describes the damage which occurred to the telegraph poles on that line of railway from the snow-storm of Thursday week, between Pluckley and Ashford, Hythe and Folkestone, and especially between Ashford and Hythe:—“At 6 p.m. frost attended the snow, and it began to congeal with the rain about the telegraph wires. This process continued until the wires along their whole length were each enclosed in a coating of snow about the thickness of a man's arm. This accumulated weight required little aid from the wind (which, indeed, blew a gale) to bear down the poles. Before midnight some 60 or more poles, either singly or in sets of two, three, and in some cases four or five, were broken short off at the ground, and as many more were overthrown. I visited the various scenes of the accident the following morning; and, from the examinations I was able to make of the snow cylinders, I believe that each yard of wire was surrounded by not less than 10lb. or 12lb. of congealed snow. Each pole had to sustain a weight of from 2000lb. to 3000lb., and in some cases double this. In places where the poles withstood the pressure, the wires were so extended by the weight as nearly to touch the ground. On the snow leaving them they nearly recovered their original position—an interesting proof this of the value of iron wire. In the cases where lengths of copper wire were exposed they have not recovered their original position.”



“THE ELFIN,” DESPATCH STEAMER.